The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO THURSDAY AUGUST 27, 1896. XXXV—NO. 23

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

B & B

Autumn Dress Woolens.

They've been coming in, case after case, since the first of the month, but we said nothing about them; did not put any on sale till we had accumulated a comprehensive line—now we invite you to inspect a collection that will exemplify one of the reasons for this store's success—large assortments of choice goods less priced.

We were at considerable pains, covering a period of several months, getting together these wondrous things—exquisite weaves, rich color effects—magnificent *ensemble*—but the end justified the effort—you'll be pleased with them—you'll be glad, in your own interest, to send this store your order—we will be repaid and you will profit thereby.

First thing to do is to send for samples—add some slight hint as to your preference, if you like.

The time to get choice things is now.

Have we your name and address on our catalogue list? New one will be ready in a few weeks.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

A Superbly Appointed Train.

Undoubtedly the handsomest train between Chicago and St. Paul, Minneapolis, the Superiors and Duluth is the "North Western Limited," which leaves Chicago at 6:30 p. m. daily via the North Western Line (Chicago & North Western Ry). Its equipment, which is entirely new throughout, and embraces compartment sleeping cars, buffet, smoking and library cars, standard sleeping cars, dining and ladies' coaches, has every luxury which imagination can conceive or mind invent for the comfort and convenience of passengers. All agents sell tickets via the Chicago & North Western Ry. For full information apply to agents of connecting line, or address W. B. Kniskern, G. P. and T. A., Chicago, Ill.

Low Rate Excursions South.

On the first and third Tuesday of each month till October about half-rates for round trip will be made to points in the South by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Atmore, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky., or Jackson Smith, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

Change of Schedule.

A change in the schedule of passenger trains on the Pennsylvania Lines went into effect May 17. Under the new schedule the time of trains at Massillon is as follows: Depart for the West at 9:22 a. m., 10:38 a. m., 5:40 p. m., 9:40 p. m.; depart for the East at 2:18 a. m., 7:55 a. m., 1:08 p. m., 1:46 p. m., and 9:08 p. m.

BRYAN COMING WEST.

Making Speeches Through New York State.

DINED WITH HILL AT ALBANY.

Several Prominent Democrats at the Same Table—Mr. Bryan Then Spoke to Fully 7,000 People—A Platform Broke Down at Utica.

ALBANY, Aug. 26.—The second day of William J. Bryan's trip westward from the seclusion of Red Hook was an eventful one, crowded with a variety of incidents of travel, including a picturesque reception at a summer hotel, a stirring speech to a crowd of workingmen at the town of Kingston, and culminating in a great meeting at Albany, where the candidate spoke to a crowd estimated at from 7,000 to 10,000 people, packed in the city hall square under the shadow of the statehouse.

Before this demonstration Mr. and Mrs. Bryan sat down to a dinner with Senator Hill and prominent Albany Democrats at the senator's magnificent home titled "Wolfert's Roost," whither they were driven directly from the depot, where a strong-lunged crowd came near to mobbing them on their arrival. Those who met the Democratic candidate and his wife at Mr. Hill's much discussed dinner were: Supreme Court Judge D. Cady Herrick and wife, Louis W. Pratt, the collector of customs, and wife, Norton Chase, chairman of the city Democratic committee, which, with other local organizations,

SENATOR HILL'S HOME.

had the meeting in charge. For nearly three hours Mr. Bryan was the guest of the New York senator, and, although every participant in the dinner averred that it was purely a social affair, their descriptions were taken with a grain of salt, it being the general impression that an understanding was reached which will insure to Mr. Bryan the support of the party organization in the state.

Mr. Bryan, in his speech in city hall square, said that he endorsed every word of the Chicago platform, but that he expected the support of many Democrats, who are not willing to endorse all that the platform declares for. Then he said:

The Republican platform adopted at St. Louis declares that the gold standard must be maintained in this nation until other nations shall consent to its abandonment. We believe that this declaration which commits us to a gold standard until other nations come to our relief is equivalent to a declaration in favor of a permanent continuation of the gold standard, because we do not believe that other nations will take pity upon us before we take pity upon our own people. We have then to consider this question: ought the American people to submit longer to a gold standard? [Cries of "no, no."] The Democratic party has begun a war of extermination against the gold standard. We ask no quarter, we give no quarter. We shall prosecute our warfare until there is not an American citizen that dares to advocate a gold standard policy. [Cheers.] You ask why? We reply that the gold standard is a conspiracy against the human race, and that we would no more join it than we would join an army marching to despoil our home and destroy our families. [Applause.] I ask you not to take my word for the evils of the gold standard. I call as a witness a gentleman whose voice has been heard in the councils of the Democratic party. I ask you if you are inclined to accuse us of using extravagant language, I ask you to read and reflect upon the language used by John G. Carlisle in 1878. In a speech made in congress he said:

"According to my opinion, the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy by legislation and otherwise from three-sevenths to one-half the metallic money of the world is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age. Its consummation would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world."

That is the language of John G. Carlisle. I believe he spoke the truth and if it was true then it is true today and will be true, no matter who may change his opinion or his course upon this question. Truths once uttered will live, no matter what may become of those who uttered those truths. Men cannot retract truths. That prophecy was spoken 18 years ago, and 18 years of fulfillment has enabled us to believe words which were believed by all at the time they were spoken. Our opponents tell us that the free coinage of silver is going to disturb business. I ask our opponents to write down the worst thing they can possibly think of as a possible consequence of the immediate restoration of the free coinage of silver, and when they have written their worst, I would place against the most dismal prophecy they can utter the works of John G. Carlisle and tell them that I would like the worst thing they could think of rather than bring a misery greater than war, postilence and famine. [Applause.] Can you imagine the meaning of those words? No, my friends, the imagination cannot, conceive, the tongue cannot describe all that is wrapped up in those words.

Some of our opponents say that they are afraid that we cannot maintain bimetallism alone. We reply to them that we have waited for 20 years for other nations to help us, and if we are going to restore bimetallism we have got to restore it alone, because others do not come to our assistance. [Applause.] More than that, we believe that the assertion of American independence will do more to bring about international bimetallism than a servile dependence upon our enemies to bring it to us. [Applause.] Our opponents say that all we need is a restoration of confidence. My friends, confidence must have a basis to rest upon. Our opponents say that unless we shape our financial policy to suit the pleasure of foreign nations they will not loan us any money. We reply that as long as we shape our financial policy according to their pleasure we will always be borrowers and can never be money-lenders ourselves. Confidence must rest upon a substantial basis.

Suppose that a man in your community gives out his notes until everybody has them and then somebody tries to collect a note and finds that the man has no property behind his notes, how can you restore confidence in that man, how can he inspire confidence in the community? Just in one way, and that is by putting property behind the notes that he has out. My friends how are you going to restore confidence in the United States by legislating value out of the property upon which notes rest? You have tried it and you have found that the bankruptcies have increased year by year and the only people who have prospered are those who own investments payable in dollars or money they are making out of the extremities of the government.

If you want to restore confidence you have got to restore prosperity to the great masses of the people, and talk as much about good property as they have been talking about good money. Money can be too good. It can be so good that you can long for it and pray for it, but cannot get hold of it. [Laughter.] Remember that whenever you make money dearer, when you increase its purchasing power, you have simply driven down the value of other things, and if those who own money and who hold contracts payable in dollars are willing to so legislate as to make their property more valuable, how can they appeal to those who own property and owe debts to join them in that sort of legislation. I have asserted—I assert again—that without the aid of the money-owning classes the gold standard would not stand for one day in any nation.

I assert that behind the gold standard in this country, the only potent force consists of those who hold fixed investments and those who as brokers profit by the greater bond issues. They tell the laboring man of this nation that they ought to support a gold standard. The laboring men have never found the financiers of this nation men who have exerted themselves to improve the condition of the laboring man. As a rule the men who have spent their time trying to break down labor organizations—the only protection that the laboring man has had—these are the men who now come to the help of the laboring man. I ask you if you ought to expect blessings from those from whom you have only received cursings in the past? [Cries of "no, no."]

The party then boarded the train and went to Utica to spend the night.

While Mr. Bryan was speaking to the crowd at Utica, a platform broke down and a number received slight injuries. However, Mr. Bryan finished his speech to the big crowd present.

WHITNEY-VANDERBILT.

Representatives of Two Wealthy Families Married at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26.—The wedding of Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, to Mr. Harry Payne Whitney, oldest son of the former secretary of the navy, William C. Whitney, took place at "The Breakers," the Vanderbilt summer residence. Although the wedding has been awaited with great interest, it was, in a way, a disappointment to the exclusive set in society here, owing to its simplicity. This was necessarily so on account of the state of Mr. Vanderbilt's health. Only a few people were present.

HENRY P. WHITNEY—MISS GERTRUDE VANDERBILT.

The legal marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. George F. Magill, D. D., rector of Trinity church, of which Mr. Vanderbilt is a member. It was originally intended that Bishop Potter should act in this capacity, but Rhode Island laws forbid a clergyman from another state to perform a wedding ceremony here. Therefore the plan was changed and Bishop Potter delivered the benediction.

The bride and her attendants assembled in the upper hall and proceeded down the grand stairway. The bride entered the room on the arm of Mr. Chauncey M. Depew and proceeded to the priedieu, where she was met by the groom. Miss Vanderbilt was given away by her father, who was wheeled into the room on a reclining chair.

Miss Vanderbilt's gown was from Paris and was of white satin trimmed with old lace, which has been in the family for years. She wore her mother's bridal veil. She carried a boquet of stephanotis and gardenias.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Sloane, Shepard, Gerry and Taylor. Mr. Payne Whitney, who has just returned from Europe, was the best man and the ushers were Messrs. Frank Folk, Columbus Beldwin, L. Connenet and Alfred Vanderbilt, brother of the bride.

After the ceremony the couple passed into the gray room to receive their guests.

Silverites Fuse In California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—The union in this state between silver forces on presidential electors is complete. The Peoples party state executive committee has decided in favor of the proposed agreement giving five electors to the Democratic party and four to the Populists.

Schilling In San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—G. M. Schilling, the onearmed athlete who has undertaken to walk from Pittsburg to this city and back within ten months and to return with $1,000 in cash, although restricted from begging or purchasing supplies enroute, has arrived here 26 days ahead, but $200 behind his schedule.

A Receiver Appointed.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 26.—Thomas K. Aiken has been appointed receiver and placed in charge of the affairs and property of the Union Steel company of Alexandria, capitalized at $1,500,000.

A NEW GOLD PARTY.

One Formed by Democrats In Pennsylvania.

AFRAID OF THE ELECTION LAW.

So They Named the Political Organization the "Jeffersonian Party"—Delegates Selected to the Democratic Gold Convention at Indianapolis.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—The gold standard Democrats of Pennsylvania met in convention in this city, nominated presidential electors and delegates to the national convention to be held in Indianapolis on Sept. 2 and adopted a vigorous platform responsive to their views on the money question and denounced in unmeasured terms the nominees chosen and the principles declared at Chicago.

With this convention a new state party came into existence to be known as the "Jeffersonian party," singularly enough, its birthplace was Musical Fund hall, where, 40 years ago was held the first national convention of the Republican party. The word "Democratic" was regretfully omitted from the name in deference to judicial decisions that the title of the older party could not be infringed upon.

The platform declares that the Chicago platform does not bind the Democrats of Pennsylvania, and reaffirms its allegiance to the Allentown platform.

HOKE SMITH'S PLANS.

He Says He Will Devote His Time to Law Practice.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Secretary Hoke Smith has briefly outlined his plans in an interview. He said:

"I will retire from office on Sept. 1, and it is my purpose to return to Atlanta at once.

"My resignation was due alone to the fact that I intend to support Bryan and Sewall. I have always voted the regular Democratic ticket, and shall make no exception this year.

"It is my purpose to devote my time to the practice of law and to my private business. I have, however, signified my willingness to make two or three speeches in Georgia for the state and national ticket, but the time necessary to the resumption of attention to my professional and private business will not permit me to enter actively into the campaign outside my own state."

Governor Francis, Secretary Smith's successor, will reach Washington some time before Tuesday, and is now closing up his affairs in Missouri. He has already formally signified his readiness to qualify on Sept. 1, when the resignation of Mr. Smith takes effect. The latter will leave immediately for the south

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

										R	H	E
At Brooklyn—												
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	11	1
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0—	4	11	4

Batteries—Anson and Griffith; Burrell and Payne. Umpire—Lally. Attendance, 2,000.

										R	H	E
At Boston—												
Boston	0	0	4	0	0	2	2	3	*—	11	15	1
Pittsburg	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—	7	9	3

Batteries—Bergen, Sullivan, Yerrick and Klobedanz; Sugded, Killen and Hughey. Umpire—Lynch. Attendance, 2,500.

										R	H	E
At New York—												
New York	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—	4	10	2
Louisville	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0—	6	10	1

Batteries—Zearfoss and Meekin; Dexter and Frazer. Umpire—Emslie. Attendance, 3,000.

										R	H	E
Second game—												
New York	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	*—	8	8	3
Louisville	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0—	6	12	4

Batteries—Wilson and Doheny; Miller and Cunningham. Umpire—Emslie.

										R	H	E
At Baltimore—												
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—	2	10	1
Cleveland	5	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	1—	12	14	3

Batteries—Robinson, Hoffer and Corbett; Zimmer and Young. Umpire—Hurst. Attendance, 11,505.

										R	H	E
Second game—												
Baltimore	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0—	4	12	2
Cleveland	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—	4	5	0

Batteries—Clarke and Pond; Zimmer and Cuppy. Umpire—Hurst.

										R	H	E
At Washington—												
Washington	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1—	4	9	2
Cincinnati	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	3	9	4

Batteries—Farrell and Mercer; Vaughn and Ehret. Umpire—Sheridan. Attendance, 4,719

										R	H	E
Second game—												
Washington	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	*—	3	5	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	1	4	0

Batteries—McGuire and McJames; Vaughn and Rhines. Umpire—Sheridan.

										R	H	E
At Philadelphia—												
Philadelphia	3	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	1—	9	11	1
St Louis	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0—	4	5	4

Batteries—Boyle and Orth; McFarland and Hart. Umpires—Henderson and Campbell. Attendance, 6,000.

										R	H	E
Second game—												
Philadelphia	0	2	2	0	1	2	0	0	0—	7	13	1
St Louis	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1—	8	17	3

Batteries—Grady and Keener; Murphy and Breitenstein. Umpires—Henderson and Campbell.

Games Scheduled Today.

Cleveland at Philadelphia; Cincinnati at Baltimore; Pittsburg at Washington; Louisville at Brooklyn; Chicago at Boston and St Louis at New York.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W	L	Pc		W	L	Pc
Baltimore	70	33	.680	Brooklyn	47	55	.46
Cincinnati	69	35	664	Phila	48	56	45
Cleveland	64	38	627	New York	48	57	.45
Chicago	61	46	.570	Wash	40	62	.39
Pittsburg	57	48	.553	St. Louis	33	70	.32
Boston	57	47	544	Louisville	26	74	.26

Yesterday's Interstate League Games.

At Washington—Washington, 6 runs, 1 hits, 2 errors; Jackson, 10 runs, 15 hits 2 errors Batteries—Sowers and Mitchell; Fisher and Davis.

At Wheeling—Wheeling, 6 runs, 6 hits, errors; Saginaw, 4 runs, 7 hits, 0 errors. Batteries—Baker and Shaw; Cogswell and Northwang.

Interstate Games Scheduled Today.

Toledo at New Castle; Ft. Wayne at Youngstown; Saginaw at Wheeling and Jackson at Washington.

Interstate League Standing.

	W	L	Pc		W	L	Pc
Young'to'n	23	7	.767	Ft. Wayne	13	15	.46
Toledo	20	9	.690	Saginaw	11	20	.35
New Castle	15	14	.517	Jackson	12	20	.37
Wheeling	16	15	.516	Wash'ton	9	19	.32

K. OF P. ENCAMPMENT.

Supreme Lodge and Different Brigade Meetings Held.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 26.—Nearly every supreme representative to the supreme lodge of the Knights of Pythias was in his place when Supreme Chancellor Richie called the lodge to order.

The meeting was held in the ballroom of the Pythian Temple on Huron street. The building on the exterior was beautifully decorated and the inside of the ballroom was a bower of flowers and emblematic designs of the order.

Chairman James Dunn of the committee on arrangements addressed the supreme representatives in a brief talk welcoming them in the name of the local Knights. He then introduced Mayor McKisson, who addressed the lodge. Chancellor Richie responded to Mayor McKisson's hearty welcome.

The lodge immediately went into secret session, and, after being duly organized, conferred the supreme lodge rank on 48 new candidates. The reports of the officers were referred to committees.

General brigade meetings were held at the different state headquarters.

The parade this afternoon was pronounced by all those who participated the finest ever given at a biennial encampment. Certainly it was the greatest parade of the kind ever seen in this city. The line of march was about five miles long, and the streets throughout all that distance were packed with people. There were 4,500 men in line.

HAPPENED IN THIS STATE.

The Anti-Saloon League is backing Mayor Zimmerman in a hot fight against violations of the Sunday law by saloonkeepers at Washington C. H.

For 11 weeks T. W. Price of Kirkersville, 20 miles from Columbus, has existed with a broken neck. He died after suffering intense agony.

Ira Teppins, arrested by Deputy Game Warden Kitselman for unlawfully shooting squirrels in the city limits, was fined $25 and costs by Magistrate Thomson at Dayton.

The sheriff closed up Paul Krohn's grocery, the largest in Fostoria, on two attachments. They were: Martin Frank, $3,458 50, and $204.50, James P. Seward, et al., all of Mansfield.

Charles Buckner, who was so badly injured by Richard Beal a few days ago, at Springfield, is in a dangerous condition, and Beal has been arrested to await the outcome.

Samuel Porties, a clover seed thief, was sentenced to 30 days in the Dayton workhouse, at Springfield.

Clarence Morgan of Springfield was instantly killed by the Big Four passenger train at the Spring street crossing. He fell under the train.

"Dr." William Jones, colored, was married to a girl named Madison at Springfield. Elijah Williss, the girl's old lover, met Jones on the street and shot at him four times, one shot taking effect in his leg, making a painful but not serious wound. Williss escaped.

Lightning struck the large barn of Philip Helminger, near Wapakoneta, which was entirely consumed by fire, with 1,000 bushels of wheat and oats, 40 tons of hay and all the farming implements. Total loss, $7,000; light insurance.

On the application of Abraham B. Landis, a stockholder, Judge O. B. Brown of the common pleas court at Dayton removed John H. Schell from the position of receiver of the Hanna Bros,' Cigar and Manufacturing company and appointed Mr. Ziba Crawford to the place.

Three colored men broke into the residence of Edward Cunningham at Lima. Mr. Cunningham returned home before they had completed the theft, and followed one of the thieves upstairs with a shotgun. The intruder threw up his hands and marched to the police station. He gave his name as Frank Burch of Cincinnati.

Councilman H. S. Baillie, a well-known grocer of London, filed suit against Mayor Edward Armstrong for $5,000 damages for alleged false imprisonment. At a special meeting of council, when the matter of electric light was being considered, Mayor Armstrong, who was president of the council ex-officio, ordered Baillie locked up for alleged interference with the proceedings of the meeting.

California Gold Delegates.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—The national Democratic party of California has selected delegates to the gold standard convention at Indianapolis.

THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Woodmansee a Leading Candidate For the Presidency.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 26.—The National Republican League convention is in session here.

D. D. Woodmansee of Ohio responded to the welcome of the mayor of Milwaukee and President Harper of the Wisconsin League.

Today the convention will decide whether or not to hold the convention biennially instead of yearly. The league presidential contest has narrowed down to D. D. Woodmansee of Ohio, Charles U. Gordon of Illinois and General McAlpin of New York, John W. Webster of Nebraska and F. R. Conaway of Iowa having announced their withdrawal. The selection of a city for holding the next convention will also be decided today.

Fusion Being Arranged.

BAY CITY, Mich., Aug. 26.—The session of the three conventions, Democratic, Populist and Silver, effected little more than permanent organization and the adoption of the reports of the ordinary committees. The Democrats approved the platform and nominees of the Chicago convention. Fusion is being arranged.

Maine Republicans Celebrated.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 26.—The Republicans of Maine, according to custom, held a grand rally here at which were gathered thousands of auditors from all over the state as well as from other parts of New England. The speakers were Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Hon. Lee Fairchild and others.

HOBART IS PLEASED.

Approves of McKinley's Plan Not to Stump.

CALLED ON THE MAJOR AT CANTON

He Then Went to his Home In the East. Editor Kohlsatt also Called—A Number of Delegations Expected In Canton This Week.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 26.—Garrett A. Hobart, Republican nominee for vice president, who paid Major McKinley a visit at Canton, proceeding eastward from here for his eastern home. Mr. Hobart is understood to have said at Canton that the situation in the east is as bright as the Republicans could wish it and that every eastern state will surely cast its electoral vote for the Republican ticket.

The only fight in the campaign is in several of the western states. Mr. Hobart also expressed his hearty approval of Major McKinley's determination not to take the stump, but to remain at his home in Canton discussing the issues of the campaign to the visiting delegations, as he has done up to the present. It is understood that Hobart's program is the same, at least to the extent of not taking the stump during the campaign.

H. H. Kohlsaat, who arrived on the same train as did Mr. Hobart, has gone west to Chicago. Mr. Kohlsaat reported the campaign as progressing entirely satisfactory to the Republicans. The fight is confined to the west, he thinks, and the work of the Republican committee continues to bear satisfactory fruits. Realizing that Major McKinley's time would be well occupied by the visit of Mr. Herbert the delegates to the Teachers' institute did not call yesterday, as arranged, but called today. Additional delegations are announced for this week.

The league delegates from the Milwaukee convention will arrive tomorrow. Railway workers starting from Chicago and picked up enroute, come on Friday. Three delegations are booked for Saturday, one made up of commercial travelers, a workingmen's club from Columbus and German residents of Cleveland.

According to present plans Major McKinley's letter of acceptance will become public property on Thursday morning.

PLATT DECLINED.

He Refused to Take the Republican Nomination For Governor.

SARATOGA, Aug. 26.—Mr. Platt absolutely refused to be the Republican nominee for governor.

As a result 14 candidates are struggling for the nomination, the leaders being Aldridge and Fish. Two ballots were fruitless.

The platform adopted endorses the St. Louis platform, McKinley and Hobart, Governor Morton's administration and strongly condemns free silver.

The most interesting contest before the credentials committee was that from Herkimer, between Titus Sheard (the sitting delegate) and Warner Miller, the latter accusing the former of fraud. The committee's report, making the temporary roll permanent, excluded Mr. Miller from a state convention for the first time in 30 years.

Miller tried to speak, but was howled down. Platt finally moved that his arch enemy be allowed to talk, which carried.

Mr. Miller then began to speak. His remarks were dignified and not incendiary. His declaration of Republicanism, despite such treatment as might be

WARNER MILLER, WHO THANKS MR. PLATT FOR BEING ALLOWED TO SPEAK.

accorded him, brought forth a storm of applause, and his declaration of loyalty to the party was similarly received.

He began his address with a mild, sarcastic reference to Mr. Platt by saying:

"I did not believe that this convention would refuse me a hearing. But it seems to me, sir, that it took the power of one man (Platt) to grant me that hearing, and I return to him my thanks for the courtesy of commanding this convention to give me a hearing."

He then took his seat among the spectators, being wildly cheered.

Irish Agitator Goes Crazy.

SKIBBEREEN, Aug. 26.—Alfred George Whitehead, the Irish-American political prisoner who was released from Portland prison last week, has become completely deranged after seeing his mother and disappeared soon afterward. He has not been seen since, although searchers have been scouring the neighborhood.

A Banker's Double Crime.

DOWELL, Mich., Aug. 26.—Charles Church, junior member of the private banking house of C. J. Church & Co., has shot and fatally wounded his wife and then committed suicide. The bank had closed its doors and Deputy Sheriff Cowan had called to serve a writ of attachment.

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CAYLOR'S BALL GOSSIP

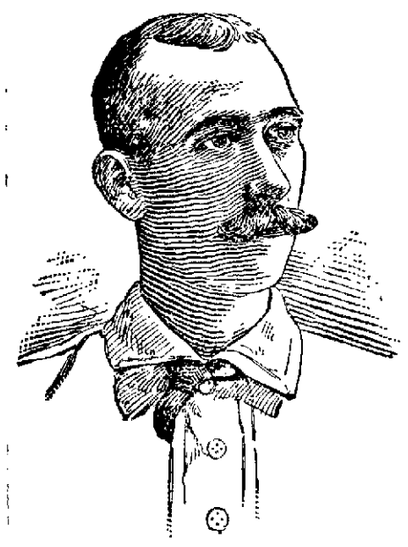
How the Knight of the Diamond Escapes Sunstroke.

HE TAKES CARE OF HIMSELF.

Tribute to Pitcher Payne—Fielding Jones Is Another Brooklyn Star—The Pennant Race Excites Little Interest. The Fight For Second Place.

There is no case on record, I believe, where a professional baseball player has been prostrated by heat. During the recent hot wave which swept over the United States several hundred professionals have daily gone through violent exercise on the baked, blistered and sizzling diamond without one of them being compelled even to stop playing. And while these ball players were thus demonstrating the exemption of their craft from the effect of sunstroke a few spectators sitting in an inactive state, looking on, have succumbed and been carried to the hospitals.

There are two ways to explain this immunity of baseball players from the deadly prostration of heat. One is their almost perfect physical condition, which comes from athletic training. The other is the



PITCHER PAYNE OF THE BROOKLYNS.

absence from their system of any excessive amount of spirituous or malt liquors—not that all ball players are abstainers by principle, but rather that they are nearly teetotalers during the playing season by reason of club discipline. The agency which liquor exerts in prostration by heat is well shown by the instances where several explayers, turned umpires, have been unable to stand still in the sun while performing their duties without being overcome, whereas they had as ball players in former years defied the same temperature and at the same time exerted themselves violently. In each of these cases the umpire was a drinking man who when a ball player had been deprived by club discipline of the use of stimulants.

The ball player's dress invites the blighting effects of a torrid sun. His uniform is not only woolen, but part of it is often thick with quilted pads. On his head he wears a wool cap devoid of any ventilation. He drinks ice water freely and almost incessantly—a practice against which all men are warned during the dangerous spells of sun heat, yet he seems to be free from the dangers which in such times affect the general public. Perhaps the bath has something to do with this peculiar exemption, for he belongs to the only class I can think of which resorts to the bath every day as soon as the day's work is done. Perhaps the timing of the bath may have something to do with bringing about this immunity from sunstroke.

The invasion by the National league of the minor league ranks in the search for new stars of the first magnitude this season will not be altogether in vain. At this time it looks as if the Brooklyn club had secured the greatest "find"—had imported, or raised up, the most valuable player of all those who this year made National league debuts. I refer to Payne, the left handed pitcher who recently disposed of the champion Baltimores with two hits in nine innings. It is not his work in that single game which marks him as one of the most pronounced successes of the year, but all his service for the Brooklyn club stamp him as a pitcher who has taken a place in the front rank of his profession and who means to stay there.

Payne possesses nearly every element which makes pitchers powerful. Principal of these is control. For a left handed man I believe he never had a superior as master of the ball, not even in the renowned old timers—John Richmond, "Lady" Baldwin or Tom Ramsey. He gives very few bases on balls and does not hesitate to "put it over" when a batsman plays the waiting game. He is also master of himself at all times. Errors do not discourage him. He never gives up his game. He is not inclined to "rattles," and when the situation is the gravest he works hardest and with the most care. But his splendid control is the biggest element of his success. With left handed pitchers that is a rare gift. Breitenstein's lack of it is his one vulnerable point. It certainly looks as if Payne is destined to take a place at the very head of the pitching stars of the National league.

Besides Payne, the Brooklyns have produced another star in Fielding Jones, whose batting has been watched with admiration everywhere. In five cases out of six young players who come from minor leagues to the major body with great batting records do not keep it up in the faster company. Young Jones, however, has not only kept it up in the big League, but shows that he is improving all the time, and that his full development is a thing of the future. In the latest unofficial averages computed he stands thirteenth in the list, almost on a level with men like Hamilton, McKeon, Stenzel, Lange and Tiernan. De Montreville of the Washington club is another youngster who has jumped from nowhere to the very front within a year. He has outbatted men of the Doyle, Lyons, Griffin, Davis caliber and has done some phenomenal work at short field. Though the men of the Payne, Jones, De Montreville stamp are few in this year's crop of "young blood," clubs are not discouraged in this "washing for gold," as is proved by the Cleveland club's recent purchase of McAllister and a fellow player from the Fort Worth club and of the Philadelphia club's raid on the New England league.

In point of excitement the National league championship race this season is a disappointment. The finish promises to be what is called on the race track a "spread eagle field." With the Baltimores leading and having their finish at home they look like easy winners. Cincinnati and Cleveland lose whatever chance they might have on even terms of beating Baltimore out by being compelled at the same time to close the battle on the march, for this relative advantage and disadvantage of the home and visiting teams is almost as great as that which affects contending armies intrenched and those which assault the fortified hosts. Probably the only excitement in this year's finish will center in the contest between the Cincinnati and Cleveland clubs for second place, which is for the profitable right of playing the champions for the Temple cup. Cincinnati has the lead, but the Clevelands have a reputation of being the better "road" team, particularly among the teams of the east. Therefore it may turn out that the two Ohio clubs will provide the real climaxic tableau of the championship, particularly as they close the season arrayed against each other in three games. It means from $5,000 to $10,000 for distribution among its players by the team which gets "the place." Therefore the struggle between the Reds and the Spiders for supremacy will not be without plenty of incentive.

Anson and his Colts are in a position to get the dust of these Temple Cup contenders, but no more. It is like getting within sight of the heavenly gates only to see them slammed shut. Yet Uncle Adrian does not sit down and give it up. To one who recently put a plain question, "When do you intend to quit playing?" Captain Anson quickly replied, "Just as soon as I win another League championship, and not before." Now, does the dear old hero of the diamond see success for his team in the near future, or does he imagine he is immortal?

O. P. CAYLOR.

SOME RING TALK.

The law allowing boxing in New York will go into effect Sept. 1.

Billy Dacey, the old time lightweight, has opened a school for boxing.

Tommy White of Chicago and George Dixon are to come together at last.

Dal Hawkins, the California lightweight, wants to meet Kid Lavigne.

Lachie Thompson, the Scotch lightweight champion, is about to come to America.

Kid Lavigne is at Saginaw, Mich., his home, and will remain there for some time.

Jack Reidy of Pittsburg is redhot after Tommy Dixon, the Rochester featherweight.

Johnny Van Heest will try farming in Kansas for the next year in order to recover some of his old time form.

Jeffries, the California heavyweight, is said to be a very clever man. Paddy Slavin expresses a desire to fight Jeffries.

It is said that Peter Jackson is to return to America next month and will go under Parson Davies' management again.

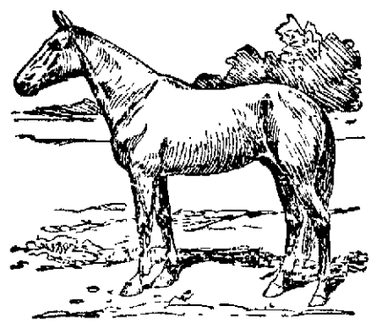
Frank Erne, the Buffalo boxer, wants to go to England and arrange a go with Willie Smith, the English champion.

Johnny Murphy says that he is almost down to weight for his coming match with Pedlar Palmer and has let up in his training for fear of getting stale.

PATCHEN'S POWER PERENNIAL.

How the Famous Stallion Regains His Winning Stride.

The wonderful recuperative ability of Joe Patchen, the famous pacing horse, is something that has for several seasons astonished all who have watched his work. At the beginning of the present campaign he was a long way out of racing condition. He had been mated to more than 40 mares, and his practice on the track had been limited to mere jog trots for exercise. As a result he lost several races and began to be classed by those ignorant of his capabilities among the ex-favorites and "has



JOE PATCHEN.

beens." A little later, however, when the grand black began to understand the calls made upon him for the old time gait, he commenced to fight for his head and fairly begged for the privilege of letting himself out.

Since then Trainer Curry has gradually unlimbered him, and now he is apparently in better form than he has ever been before in his life. Although he does not win every time he enters a race, he always gives a good account of himself, and frequently surprises owner, trainer and all by some marvelous exhibition of latent speed. What more he will do is hard to say, but that he will surpass his record at least once more during the season is confidently believed.

CYCLING CHAT.

The L. A. W. now has about $15,000 in the treasury.

The race sharps predict great sport at the fall tournaments.

There are now more than 2,500 women who are members of the L. A. W.

The League of American Wheelmen is increasing at the rate of nearly 1,000 a week.

Considering the apparent danger of carrying children on bicycles, it must be owned that accidents are rare.

A good way to find a small puncture is to cover the tire with soap lather. Wherever there are holes small soap bubbles will be formed.

W. N. Allan covered 350½ miles recently within 24 hours. Allan is the Scotch champion. His figures lower the best previous record by 20¼ miles.

An English woman physician says that as a rule women cyclists ride too far. She favors the sport, but it must not be overdone. She recommends the use of wide shoes and the disuse of corsets.

Maher Wants to Fight Corbett.

There seems to be no reason to doubt the truth of the report that Peter Maher, having fully recovered the use of his eyes and feeling right and fit for a lively bout, will endeavor to take on James J. Corbett. His manager, Joe Quinn, says that Peter's mind is fully made up, and that the fight will certainly take place if the consent of the Californian can be obtained. Maher would never have thought of challenging Corbett if the pompadour man had not boxed with Sharkey, but he thinks that if Corbett can afford to meet the sailor, who has no reputation he can hardly fail to give him a chance

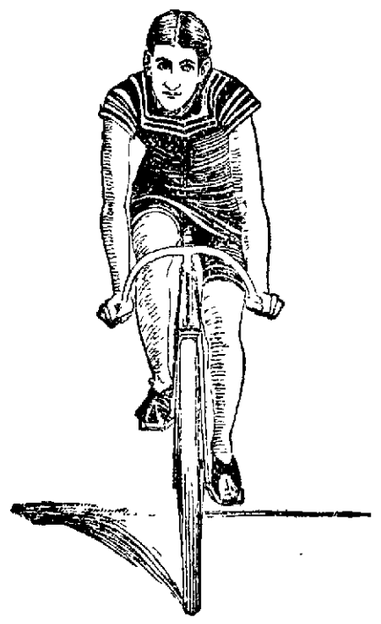
CYCLERS AND CYCLING

Something About Anderson, the Sensational Flier.

AUSTRALIA'S STOUT CHAMPION.

He Is Here to Try For American Money. Men of Muscle Whom He Must Meet. The Absurdity of Mechanical Cycling. A New Device In Gearing.

News of the wild and wonderful performances of the intrepid cycler, Evan E. Anderson, paced by a flying locomotive just outside of St. Louis on the Bluff Line railroad, has now spread throughout the world, and people are clamoring to know something more about this phenomenal pedaler. His history has in it nothing remarkable. He was born at Stonington, Christian county, Ills., in 1873 and is therefore 23 years old. His family removed to Roodhouse, Ills., when he was 10 years old, and it was there that he learned to ride a bicycle. He is 6 feet and one-half inch in height and weighs 165 pounds. He first rode a bicycle in 1884, beginning early on the old ordinary. For many years he rode steadily, but it was not until 1892 that he became a racing man. For the past three years he has enjoyed a national reputation as a racing cyclist. Since the early part of 1894 he has lived in St. Louis. Although he has not heretofore been considered a crack rider, his performances gave promise of better things. His seat is firm, his head clear and his eye steady, and



EVAN E. ANDERSON.

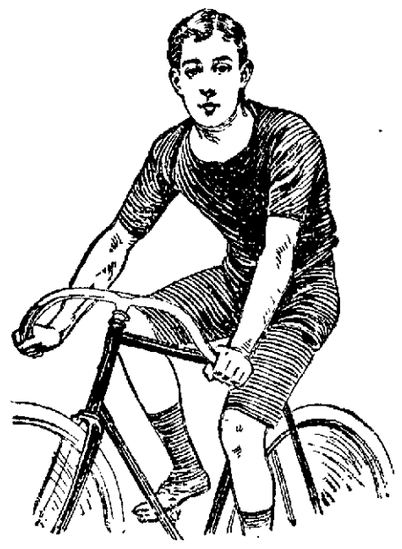
he rides especially well in a big crowd. In fact, his work is, in point of speed and safety, well nigh the perfection of cycling.

And now, while on the subject of speedy wheeling, it is just as well to take some account of the racing value of Australia's champion, J. W. Parsons, who is in America "for blood." He is unquestionably a fine specimen of cycling muscularity, and his many victories are easily accounted for when his physique is carefully considered.

Parsons is a flier and in the finest of fettle, but so are our own American cracks, and possibly some of them are a trifle speedier than the antipodean. At any rate, he has himself announced that he will make no serious efforts before the middle of September, and those American experts who expect to try issues with him have plenty of time for practice and improvement.

The latest thing in motor wheels is the petroleum bicycle. With an oil can strapped on at precisely the point where the tool bag ordinarily is carried, it is said to be possible to ride the machine at a rate of 15 miles an hour without any effort save the slight one of balancing the wheel. But while all this looks very well on paper, the process is undoubtedly more feasible in theory than in practice.

After all, why should there be any mechanical cycling? Conceding that there are enough indolent people in the world to make the probable sale of such vehicles a temptation to the inventor, would the demand for them continue? The best end served by cycling is the recreation of the mind and body of the cycler and the consequent promotion of his health—that is to say, the exercise is the main thing. If pedaling is obviated, the operator is put to little more exertion than would be necessary in holding the lines while out for a drive, and the buggy is the more commodious vehicle; hence he would soon return to it. And, again, what would become of the sport of cycling? What sort of racing would there be with the riders sitting astride a number of these moving skeletons



J. W. PARSONS.

of iron with all speed turned on, none having a chance to win unless all the others came to grief? Manifestly motor cycling is an absurdity—a hybrid sort of wheeling that can never have a prominent or permanent place in public esteem.

A lately devised mechanical movement for imparting motion to a bicycle is really unique and may be found a valuable improvement upon the gearing system which is at present in vogue. In this the hub of the rear wheel carries two crank pins, on each of which a forked connecting rod is mounted. These connecting rods have pockets at their ends for engaging the teeth of the sprocket wheel. When the pedals are revolved, the teeth of the sprocket wheel engage the pockets and alternately raise and lower the connecting rods, which operation causes the axle of the hind wheel to revolve, thus imparting motion to the bicycle.

SPORTING MISCELLANY.

Over 1,500 horses were entered for the horse show at Dublin.

It is said that there is very little hope for Handspring to race again this year.

Before Emma Offut won her fast race at Cleveland she sold for $20 in pools of $200.

Pierre Lorillard and Lord William Beresford have formed a racing copartnership in England.

The middle states regatta will this year be held on the Harlem river, New York, Sept. 7, Labor day.

Rawhide bandages are the latest. Geers and several other prominent trainers use them on sore limbed horses.

Cricket was first played in England in 1598 at a place called Broad Halfpenny common, in eastern Hampshire.

Major McDowell will in all probability have quite a stable of stake trotters out next year in the hands of F. E. Driver.

"White Hat" McCarthy, known to horsemen throughout the length and breadth of the land, is without a dollar.

Billiardist Ives is arranging for a large number of matches in New York this fall. He will meet players of all classes, allow them a suitable handicap and guarantee them a purse, win or lose.

Sullivan and Sharkey.

Again has the great John L. succumbed to the witching call of "Time!" and agreed to step into the roped arena and box with Sharkey, the Californian. The big Bostonian had sworn to himself faithfully that he would never enter the ring again, and the oath was conscientiously taken, but he was tempted, and he fell.

The friendly bout in which he and Sharkey will engage is set for Aug. 31 and will take place in Madison Square Gardon, New York. Parson Davies engineered the affair. It is to be Sullivan's farewell appearance in the pugilisitc arena, as all the rest of his shows have been since Gentleman Jim gave him his professional quietus. The bout will probably not be a very serious affair, as the ex-champion has long ago outgrown all fighting form, and the probabilities are that the man from California will not try any tricks. However, the interest in the first appearance of Sharkey and the last appearance of Sullivan will undoubtedly be sufficient to insure a large attendance at the show.

Road Racing.

As long as human nature remains as it is, the road race, however deprecated, will hold its vogue. Here is what The American Cyclist says of it:

"Some things are to be said against it. It is dangerous. It breeds that infernal nuisance, the everyday scorcher. It perverts the use of the highways, and so on. But, nevertheless, road racing seen in its true light is a glorious sport beside which all track racing can only appear pitifully small and circumscribed. Competition on the road generates a caloric or something which fires the rider with an enthusiasm seldom if ever witnessed in the track racer. There is a fascination about the sport which seems to almost overpower those who permit themselves to indulge in it. You may break his machine or break his head, cut and maul him and run over him with the steam roller, but just as sure as your hardened road racer recovers sufficiently to cross a wheel he will up and at it again."

A Trainer's Views.

The well known trainer of horses, Edward F. Geers, when asked recently what he thought of the proposed amendments to racing rules and the reduction of the heat limit, replied:

"We don't need any changes. The present rules are good enough. As to shortening the distances, why, they are short enough as they are. When we have a bad actor, even if he may be the best in a race, he is liable to get shut out before he has a chance to settle, as the rules are now. Take a field of horses, such as start in some of our racing races. If a horse happens to draw a bad position and gets sent off way in the rear, he has no show on a narrow track until some of the others drop out or get mixed up, so the one I am driving has a chance to work through."

Practicing the Long Run.

Although America did more than her part and won a hon's share of the honors at the Olympian games at Athens last April, there is no denying that our athletic representation was, numerically, far inferior to what it should have been. Most of the colleges postponed practice and preparation until it was too late. In order to be ready for the next Olympian games Columbia college, New York, is already preparing her young athletes for the fray. Particular attention is being paid the long distance run, the kind in which all the other nations were defeated by the Greeks in the Marathon event. The Boston Athletic association proposes to hold a similar race and invite the crack runners of Columbia to compete.

Yale's Football Prospects.

From the present outlook Yale's chances of a good football team are brighter than they were a year ago. It will take several hard games before anything more than mere guesswork can be stated of the players.

If Yale cannot arrange a game with Harvard this year, it is more than probable that lovers of the sport will witness a game between the blue, and the red and blue of Pennsylvania. Yale cannot meet the three other large universities in succession, and Harvard is naturally first choice. There is a strong sentiment among the undergraduates, however, in favor of meeting the Quakers.

Parisians Proud of Their Wheels.

"In Paris the cyclists, as a rule, take scrupulous care of their wheels," remarked a Chicagoan recently returned from a trip across the water. "They allow but two drops of oil at a time for the ball bearings, and the other parts are oiled but once a week. The riders invariably clean the nickel parts of the machines after a boulevard spin, quickly rubbing them with a sort of red grease that is called brilliant belge. This has a great effect, removing the little specks of oxydization immediately. The spokes are kept from rusting by this same grease."

Schaefer to Live In New York.

And now the news comes that Jacob Schaefer, beloved of Chicago, is to take his departure from the city by the lake and make his home in New York. It is said he intends to open a large billiard saloon in Gotham early in the fall. The tendency on the part of the great experts of this country just now seems to be to locate in the east. Ives never was much in love with the west, and the fact that he is practically a New Yorker should surprise no one. Schaefer has many friends in the east as well as in the west and should do well in his business.

Spring Fruits

Indulged in too freely give pain,

Gripes,

and such annoying ailments, cured by

LIGHTNING HOT DROPS

Quickly and surely, nothing better, few equal it, in Cramps, Cholera Morbus and Stomach or Bowel Troubles, and pains of all kinds.

50c bottle holds 2½ times as much as a 25c bottle.

HERB MEDICINE CO.,
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

Sold by Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton

Your Stomach Distresses You

after eating a hearty meal, and the result is a chronic case of Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, or a bilious attack.

RIPANS TABULES

Promote Digestion, Regulate the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Purify the Blood, and are a positive Cure for Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, and all other Diseases arising from a disordered condition of the Liver and Stomach. They act gently but promptly, and perfect digestion follows their use.

Ripans Tabules take the place of an Entire Medicine Chest, and should be kept for use in every family.

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QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE.

Workingmen and farmers wanted to locate in the South. No blizzards; no cold waves; no sunstrokes. Land on the line of the QUEEN & CRESCENT sells for $3.00 to $5.00 an acre, and on easy terms. They're raising 40 to 50 bushels of corn per acre. Grass grows green ten months in the year. Healthy climate. Good churches and schools. Write W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, for books and maps. Round-trip tickets South June 2nd and 16th, July 7th and 21st, Aug. 4th and 18th, Sept. 1st and 15th, and Oct. 6th and 20th, about half rates; one-way tickets first Tuesday each month, half rates. Go South and find the easiest place on earth to secure your own home, with your own

LAND AND A LIVING

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.
Taking effect May 10, 1896.

Going East.	No. 1*	No. 3†	No. 5*	No. 7†
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m	.....
Toledo.....Lv	8 00	1 50	7 45	.....
Oak Harbor	9 03	2 51	8 44	.....
Fremont.....	9 26	3 16	9 07	.....
Clyde.....	9 42	3 33	9 25	.....
Bellevue	9 57	3 49	9 40	.....
Monroeville.....	10 12	4 05	10 05	.....
Norwalk.....	10 23	4 16	10 16	.....
Wellington.....	11 07	5 03	11 02	.....
Spencer	11 20	5 17	11 11	.....
Lodi	11 37	5 38	11 31	.....
Creston.....	11 53	5 54	11 47	.....
Orrville.....	12 24 p	6 17	12 17 a	a. m.
Massillon.....	1 00	6 50	12 50	8 25
Navarre.....	1 42	.....	.....	8 42
Valley Jct.....	2 18	.....	.....	7 12
Canal Dover.....	2 40	.....	.....	.....
Marietta	7 05	.....	.....	.....
Sherrodsville.....	2 38	.....	.....	7 35
Bowerston.....	2 51	.....	.....	7 50
Scio.....	3 05	.....	.....	8 03
Jewett.....	3 18	.....	.....	8 15
Dillonvale.....	4 15	.....	.....	9 12
Warrenton.....	4 33	.....	.....	9 30
Brilliant	4 52	.....	.....	9 52
Mingo Jct.....	5 00	.....	.....	10 00
Steubenville.....	5 10	.....	.....	10 10
Martin's Ferry...	4 58	.....	.....	9 58
Wheeling.....	5 10	.....	.....	10 10

Going West.	No. 6*	No. 8*	No. 2*	No. 4†
	a. m.	p. m.	..	.....
Wheeling.....	9 00	3 55		.....
Martin's Ferry...	9 12	07	.....	.....
Steubenville,.....	8 55	3 5	.....	.....
Mingo Jct.....	9 05	4 05	.....	.....
Brilliant.....	9 13	1	.....	.....
Warrenton.....	9 40	4 5	.....	.....
Dillonvale.....	9 59	54	..	.....
Jewett.....	10 55	5 50	.....	.....
Scio	11 07	0	.....	.....
Bowerston.....	11 19	16	.....	.....
Lnesville			.....	.....
Sherrodsville ...	11 31	6 29	.....	.....
N. Cumberland...	.....	.....	..	.....
Valley Jct...	11 50	6 52	.....	.....
Navarre.....	12 28 p	7 24	a. m.	a. m.
Massillon.....	1 10	7 40	4 45	9 40
Orrville, ...	1 45	.....	5 18	10 15
Creston.....	2 16	.....	5 47	10 47
Lodi	2 32	.....	6 03	11 03
Spencer	2 49	.....	86 19	11 20
Wellington,.....	3 04	.....	6 32	11 33
Norwalk	3 54		7 19	12 15 p
Monroeville,....	4 05	.....	7 30	12 26
Bellevue,.....	4 21	.....	7 46	12 40
Clyde	4 37	.....	8 01	1 06
Fremont.....	4 55	.....	8 18	1 24
Oak Harbor	5 19	.....	8 42	1 49
Toledo .....Ar	6 20	...	9 45	2 50

Huron Division.

From Norwalk	No. 10	From Huron....	No. 9
	a. m.		p. m.
Norwalk Lv	5 35	Huron,.....Lv	5 30
Milan.....	6 00	Milan,.....	6 00
Huron.....Ar	6 30	Norwalk.....Ar	6 25

*Daily.—(Trains Nos. 1, 6, 2, 5, 7, 8.
†Daily except Sunday.

JAMES M. HALL,
Gen'l Pass. Agt.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry., Co.
Time table in effect July 19 1896

North Bound	2	No. 4	6	8
Central Standard	a m	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Bridgeport.....	.....	*8 06	12 25	4 45
Uhrichsville, arr....	....	8 10	2 35	7 00
Uhrichsville, dep	5 [illegible]	8 10	*2 35	7 00
New Philadelphia.....	5 52	8 28	2 53	7 19
Canal Dover.....	5 [illegible]	8 38	3 00	7 26
Strasburg.....	5 55	8 49	3 13	7 39
Justus	6 1[illegible]	9 0[illegible]	3 30	7 58
Massillon.....	6 [illegible]	9 25	P 45	8 15
Warwick.....	6 5[illegible]	9 50	4 10	.....
Sterling	7 1[illegible]	10 12	4 33	.....
Chippewa Lake.....	7 32	10 26	4 48	.....
Medina	7 [illegible]	10 37	5 00	.....
Lester.....	7 45	10 45	5 10	.....
Lester June	8 27	10 50	5 44	.....
Grafton	8 [illegible]	11 07	6 03	.....
Elyria.....	9 0[illegible]	11 21	6 21	.....
Lorain.....	9 1[illegible]	11 35	6 35	.....
Lester June.....	7 5[illegible]	10 49	5 15	.....
Cleveland	9 [illegible]	*11 50	*6 15	.....

South Bound.	1	3		
Valley Depot.	a. m.	p. m.	o.m	p. m.
Lv. Cleveland.....	*7 20	1 00	*4 3[illegible]	.....
Lester June.....	8 19	1 57	5 24	.....
Lorain	7 06	1 05	4 1[illegible]	†7 35
Elyria.....	7 15	1 19	4 3[illegible]	7 45
Grafton.....	7 32	1 38	[illegible]	8 01
Lester June.....	7 50	1 53	5 05	†8 19
Lester	8 22	2 00	5 30	.....
Medina.....	8 31	2 09	[illegible]	.....
Chippewa Lake.....	8 42	2 20	6 00	.....
Sterling.....	8 57	2 36	6 [illegible]	7
Warwick.....	9 20	2 58	6 37	a. m.
Massillon.....	9 47	3 22	7 04	6 30
Justus.....	10 03	3 39	7 [illegible]	6 46
Strasburg	10 20	3 58	7 35	7 03
Canal Dover.....	10 35	4 09	7 [illegible]	7 16
New Philadelphia.....	10 42	4 17	8 00	7 23
Uhrichsville, arr. ..	*11 00	4 37	*[illegible]	7 44
Uhrichsville., dep	11 28	4 [illegible]	†8 2[illegible]	7 44
Bridgeport...	1 30	7 00	†10 30	10 00

Electric cars from Bridgeport, to Wheeling a. m., p. m., p. m., p. m. Electric cars to Bridgeport a m., p. m., p. m,
*Daily.
†Sunday only between points marked.†
All other trains daily except Sunday.
On Sundays train 1 runs to Uhrichsville only and on same days train 6 starts from Uhrichsville instead of Bridgeport.
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Taking Effect November 24, 1895

NORTH BOUND

	* No. 14.	* No. 4.	† No. 6.	* No. 10
Massillon..	A. M.	A.M 7 30	AM11 30	P.M.3 30
Canton....	5 32	8 15	PM12 32	4 14
Akron	6 22	9 05	1 33	5 04
Cleveland.	8 10	10 10	2 55	6 30

SOUTH BOUND

	* No. 1	* No. 3	* No. 5	* No 15
Cleveland	A.M 7 10	A.M10[illegible]	P.M 8 15	P.M. 6 30
Akron....	8 27	PM12 03	4 25	7 31
Canton.....	9 41	1 08	5 38	8 46
Massillon..	11 10	2 10	8 10	9 15

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
Ticket office, C. H. Rudolph's Jewelry Store No. 21 East Main street.

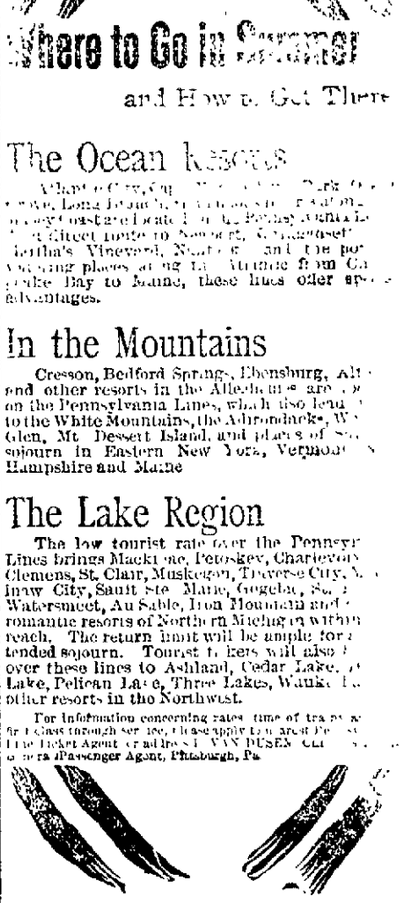
CANTON-MASSILLON ELECTRIC R. R

INTERURBAN DIVISION.

On and after Sunday, June 14, 1896, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square, Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, every 36 minutes, as follows: STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a. m.	11 30 a. m.
*6 06 a. m.	12 06 p. m.
6 42 a. m.	12 42 p. m.
7 18 a. m.	1 18 p. m.
7 54 a. m.	1 54 p. m.
8 30 a. m.	2 30 p. m.
9 06 a. m.	3 06 p. m.
9 42 a. m.	3 42 p. m.
10 18 a. m.	4 18 p. m.
10 54 a. m.	4 54 p. m.

*Daily, except Sunday.
All Massillon trains after 8 a. m. connect for the Lake.
For special service, rates and information, apply to F. H. Killinger, Gen. Agt., Massillon



Where to Go in Summer and How to Get There

The Ocean Resorts

[illegible] Long Island [illegible] Coast [illegible] Boston [illegible] Vineyard, Nantucket, Cottages [illegible] Bath [illegible] Bay to Maine, these lines offer special advantages.

In the Mountains

Cresson, Bedford Springs, Ebensburg, Altoona and other resorts in the Alleghanies are reached on the Pennsylvania Lines, which also lead to the White Mountains, the Adirondacks, Watkins Glen, Mt Dessert Island, and places of interest sojourn in Eastern New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine

The Lake Region

The low tourist rates over the Pennsylvania Lines brings Mackinac, Petoskey, Charlevoix, Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix, Clemens, St. Clair, Muskegon, Traverse City, Saginaw City, Sault Ste. Marie, Gogebic, Superior, Watersmeet, Au Sable, Iron Mountain and other romantic resorts of Northern Michigan within reach. The return limit will be ample for extended sojourn. Tourist tickets will also be sold over these lines to Ashland, Cedar Lake, Duluth, Lake, Pelican Lake, Three Lakes, Waukesha and other resorts in the Northwest.

For information concerning rates, time of trains, sleeping car accommodations, etc., please apply to agents Pennsylvania Lines, or address the undersigned. J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. R. VAN DUSEN, City Ticket Agent, cor. Third and Superior streets, Cleveland, O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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FARM·FIELD AND GARDEN

CARE OF FARM MANURES.

How to Prevent the Loss of Valuable Fertilizing Materials.

In caring for farm manures the main object is to prevent the loss of compounds containing nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid. In a New York station bulletin is considered briefly some of the ways in which this can be accomplished. The use of litter absorbs the liquid manure, preserves it to some extent from immediate decomposition and also holds more or less of the ammonia produced by fermentation, thus preventing its escape into the air.

Of the materials in common use peat has the largest power of absorbing and holding liquids; peat moss comes next; spent tan and sawdust follow; then come straw and similar materials. It has been given as a safe rule to follow that the litter should at least be equal to one-third of the dry matter of the food consumed. In addition to using litter it is wise to use some other materials for absorbing and preserving the manure. Among such materials are gypsum (land plaster), kainit, acid phosphate, etc.

Gypsum (land plaster) has the power of holding ammonia and preventing its loss. It must, however, be moist in order to be effective. The best way to use gypsum is to sprinkle it on the moist dung or urine. Stables in which the excrements are properly treated by this means are noticeably free from offensive odors as a rule. Kainit sprinkled upon manure tends to check fermentation and also to attract and hold moisture. One precaution should be observed in the use of kainit. It should be kept from under the feet of animals, since injury may result to the feet of animals treading on it. It is therefore best applied to fresh manure and covered with litter. Acid phosphate contains a considerable proportion of gypsum, and to this extent its action is like that of gypsum. The soluble phosphate in the acid phosphate tends to unite with ammonia and prevent its loss and also to check fermentation. A mixture of acid phosphate and gypsum is strongly recommended by some, using them in about equal proportions.

For average animals the following amounts of different preservatives may be used daily for each individual:

	One horse. Pounds.	One cow. Pounds.	One pig. Ounces.	One sheep. Ounces.
Gypsum.....	1½	1¾	4½	3½
Acid phos...	1	1⅛	3	2¼
Kainit.....	4½	1¼	4	3¼

When a mixture of superphosphate and gypsum is used, take one-half or one-third of the amounts indicated above. One great advantage in using acid phosphate or kainit is that one is adding to the manure an important form of plant food, in which the manure is naturally deficient. The price at which one can get these materials must determine whether their use is economical or not.

Mixture of different manures, such as cow and horse manures, is advantageous, since one undergoes fermentation slowly and the other rapidly. When mixed, the conditions of moisture are more easily controlled.

Whether manure is stored in sheds, cellars or is protected in some other way, observe these precautions: First, the manure should be spread out uniformly; second, its interior should be protected against the access of air; third, it should be kept always moist, but not too wet; fourth, it should be protected from sunshine; fifth, it should be protected from leaching; sixth, some form of preservative should be used in the stables in addition to litter.

Cheese Production.

Henry E. Alvord of the dairy division of the department of agriculture reports that nine-tenths of the cheese produced in this country is made in the states of New York, Wisconsin, Ohio, Illinois, Vermont, Iowa, Pennsylvania and Michigan. These rank as to production in the order named, and no other state produces over 5,000,000 pounds a year. The last four states named produce 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 pounds each, and the others from 10,000,000 for Illinois up to 124,000,000 for New York. The New York product alone is almost one-half, and this state and Wisconsin together make over two-thirds of the total of the country. There have been a good many changes in relative production in recent years, Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania having decreased their annual cheese product from one-third to one-half since the census of 1880.

Farming by Electricity.

An Illinois genius has patented a device which will allow a farmer to plow his field, harrow it, put in the seed and, when the crop is grown, harvest it by electricity. The Indianapolis News explains that the power is brought to the farm from a power house that serves an entire community within a radius of ten miles from the farm. The electricity is brought through a feed wire to a wire erected in the fields running on all four sides of the field. The farm machinery is provided with a trolley, which consists of a wire so arranged that it will wind or unwind on a cylinder on the back of the machine. The part that touches the feed wire is not like the street car trolley wire, but fits over the wire and will slide along as the machine goes from one furrow to another.

Tile Drainage.

Tile drainage is usually most effective in stiff clay soils and in low bottom lands, but it is occasionally beneficial in medium grades of loam or even in light sandy soils. It is practiced to a considerable extent in the light sandy soil of the truck area of the Atlantic seaboard, where the question of a few days in the time of ripening of the crop is an important factor.

ERADICATING THE MOLE.

Various Ways of Circumventing This Small, Sly Pest.

As to how gardeners shall be entirely rid of moles in lawns and gardens remains an unsolved question. Here are, however, some helpful hints on the subject from The American Agriculturist: Moles do not like to be disturbed in their operations, and if their runways are destroyed or closed up by tramping the ground above the runways they will change their quarters. The mole goes along four or five times a day to catch the insects that have dropped in his path. Moles live mostly on grubs and worms, yet are fond of various forms of vegetable matter. Those who have tried poisoned corn say that it will effectually rid a place of moles. Soak the kernels in arsenic water and place them in the runways. In soil that is not too porous moles and other vermin can sometimes be drowned out much more easily than dug out, and if there is a large supply of water this method of destroying the pests may be practicable in almost any soil.

What seems to be the safest and surest method of mole extermination, in the west at least, is the planting of castor beans. Says a horticultural authority: "The castor oil plant seems to be a rank poison to all the animal world; no sort of bird, beast or creeping thing will touch it. Even a goat will starve before biting off a leaf, and insects that will eat every other green thing in sight pass that by. There is hardly another instance in natural history of a plant being so universally detested by the animal world as the castor oil plant." The castor plant may have such effects in the west, but in the east similar results are not obtainable, as several trials have conclusively proved. But in the west the case of Eleanor M. Lucas of California speaks for itself. She writes:

"Moles dislike castor beans, as do gophers, and they have both given my garden a wide berth since castor beans were planted, although they had previously destroyed many valuable bulbs and plants. In 1893 moles were unusually troublesome. A few beans were tucked in my bulb bed, a favorite haunt for moles, others in the rose border, some near the violet bed and wherever the pests were most troublesome. A few moles had runs here and there, and I at once dropped a bean in their path. Last year I planted only a few beans to keep them at bay, and not a mole has been seen. My moss roses were being laid in a state of devastation by the red spider, but since the castor vines have overshadowed the bushes this tiny pest has also absented itself; therefore I believe it detests the castor beans as all the animal world seems to do."

Winter Storing of Onions.

The winter storing of onions is always attended with more or less loss. If not thoroughly cured when sorted, many of the bulbs will sprout and others will decay if they have sustained even slight bruises in harvesting. There will be more or less shrinkage and a large percentage of the onions will be lost if the proper care is not given to ventilation and maintaining the desired temperature. For these and other reasons most growers prefer to dispose of the crop as soon as possible and are willing to accept low prices rather than run the risk of loss by storage.

It is absolutely essential for successful winter storing that the bulbs should be well matured, thoroughly cured, not bruised, and in a perfectly dormant state. Most growers prefer topping the onions before storing. Sheep shears can be used to advantage in this work, leaving about an inch of the onion top extending above the bulb. The sorting may also be done by hand or by means of a screen, the rods or slats of which diverge, letting the bulbs fall into three hoppers, separating the onions into three grades.—Pacific Rural Press.

New System of Tree Planting.

A new system of tree planting is in vogue in Nebraska, called the Leonard system. It consists of digging a hold six or eight feet square and as many deep or below the hardpan, or "tenacious subsoil," as it is politely called there. The hole is then filled with surface soil. Trees are planted upon the spot and are said to do better than if planted on ordinary plowed ground without other preparation. The Iowa Homestead in this connection remarks: "The Leonard system would be good anywhere, but why not use dynamite to make the holes? Dead carcasses dropped into the hole would also help the future of the tree.

Mississippi Marls.

An abundance of a rather inferior class of marls is found in the state, and they are all more or less valuable, but as their value is usually dependent upon the amount of lime which they contain they are worth only a small sum per ton, too small to authorize shipping or handling for any great distance. According to a station report the best marls in the country are worth only $3 or $4 per ton, and none of the marls in this state is sufficiently good as to be classed among the best. Very few of them can be valued as high as $2 per ton.

Things That Are Told.

Ginseng is now grown in Illinois.

An Illinois farmer living in Jewell county has discovered that seed corn soaked in coal oil renders the growing corn chinch bug proof.

There are 9,000 acres planted to sugar beets this year in Nebraska and the industry is a growing one.

As reported in the New York Sun, the days of the white pine forests in Minnesota are numbered. Michigan and Wisconsin are already practically stripped.

We hear less about the Russian thistle this year than for the past two or three seasons, and Professor Pamnel reports that it is less abundant.

It is reported that the "black pepsin" butter fraud, at one time prevalent in the east, is reaping a harvest in Oklahoma.

LO, THE POOR INDIAN.

Reports Concerning His Capacity For Work and Civilization.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The aim and end of the friends of the Indian and the officials in charge of him alike are to make him a citizen capable of self support. It is a question of mental and moral capacity in most cases. The enormous funds to the credit of the Indian in the treasury at Washington and the still greater sums which most of the tribes could obtain by selling the land which is still recognized as theirs would give to each Indian in the United States a capital which would assure him a satisfactory income for life if he were provident. Unfortunately experience has shown in most cases that it is worse than useless to give money to the Indians. The money used annually for their benefit may not be expended wisely in all cases, but it is unquestionably put to a better purpose by the Indian office than it would be by the Indians themselves. In 1891-2 the Cheyennes and Arapahoes received $500,000 from the government. There are only 3,000 men, women and children in the tribe. They had nothing to show in 1894 for the $500,000 which they received less than three years before.

Few persons who are not very familiar with the condition of the Indians would believe that less than one-fourth of them now receive subsistence supplies from the government. It has been the policy of the Indian office to reduce the rations issued to the Indians, and as fast as they have proved their capacity to take care of themselves the supplies have been diminished or cut off entirely. Four years ago a census of the Indians was taken and a statement was made up in the Indian bureau showing the number of those who received subsistence supplies. The number of Indians in the United States at that time was 243,534, and of those only 57,960 received rations. In many cases, too, the rations were not full. In some cases a tribe received only a quarter ration per capita. These figures have not changed materially, for the process of withdrawing rations is of necessity a slow one. The Indians have grown accustomed to them, and they will not give them up easily.

Captain Ray of the regular army, who was acting then as agent for the Shoshones in Wyoming, wrote to the Indian bureau about the issues of rations: "The effect of this vicious system is most marked in the rising generation, who, as a rule, do not possess the energy and independence their parents brought from the independent life of the hunter and warrior. They cannot remember a time when they were not fed by the government, and naturally they think it will be continued forever." Another agent writes from the Crow Creek agency in South Dakota that the Indians will never become self supporting so long as they can expect supplies from the government. He believes, in spite of the evidences of the improvidence of the red man, that it would be better to pay him in cash. It is not alone the habit of independence created by the ration system to which this agent objects. He says that the Indians spend a great part of their time coming to the agency for their rations to the neglect of their crops.

The agent at Warm Springs found a unique case of the failure to civilize the Oregon Indians. These Indians, he says, are "willing and able to do hard work," but they spend all of their time and much of their substance looking after their miserable little ponies. They will not sell these ponies for four times their value, because the social status of an Oregon Indian is measured by the number of ponies he owns. The Standing Rock Sioux of North Dakota, of whom there are more than 3,000, are reported "ready and willing to work at all times at anything they may find to do that will enable them to earn something by which they will feel benefitted." Of the Poncas of Oklahoma it is reported that "the majority are good workers." From Forest City, S. D., comes the report that "every family cultivates from one to ten acres." The Pueblos of New Mexico are all self supporting, "some having a fair amount of property in cattle," etc. At Neah Bay, Wash., the chief occupation of the Indians is sealing, and they not only catch enough fish for food, but market a quantity of fish each year. "These Indians," says the agent, "are much better off as a whole than many settlements of white people on the sound or elsewhere." At the Puyallup agency, Washington, most of the land belongs to the Indians, who are citizens and sometimes officeholders. They cultivate their land or rent it to white people for dairies, and many of them work in sawmills. At Tulalip, Wash., the Indians are reported "reasonably industrious and easily controlled."

On the other hand, at the Pine Ridge (S. D.) agency, where 5,000 Sioux draw rations, the agent writes: "The besetting sin of the Indians is idleness. I have spared no means at my command to induce them to work. They are, as it to be expected, incapable of sustained effort. They are shiftless, lazy and irresponsible." The Pawnees, neighbors of the industrious Poncas, receive an annuity of $177,000 and spend their days and nights, according to the agent, "having a royal good time." Some of the Chippewas are reported as "constitutionally opposed to work." And the "wild Yakimas" of Washington, though surrounded by self supporting and industrious Indians, remain in the savage state in which they have always existed, refuse to recognize the authority of the United States, dress in paint and feathers, worship the sun and order the agent of the interior department off their premises when he visits them.

These reports, picked from a mass of similar literature which has been received at the Indian office, show a varying opinion in various sections of the Indian's capacity for work and consequently for civilization.

JEROME WOOD.

D'OYLEY CARTE.

Something of the Man Who Made the Success of Gilbert and Sullivan.

The announcement has been made that at the conclusion of the present season of the Savoy theater, London, the manager of that magnificent playhouse, D'Oyley Carte will retire permanently from participation in theatrical affairs. This will remove from that field of endeavor a man whose influence on the stage has all been

D'OYLEY CARTE.

in the direction of better things, and one who has never allowed the greed for large profits to detract from the completeness of the numerous productions made under his direction.

To this same D'Oyley Carte the lovers of meritorious light music all over the world owe a heavy debt of gratitude, for it was he who, at a time when there was nothing like a certainty of success, brought those phenomenal collaborators, Gilbert and Sullivan, prominently to the attention of the people of other lands than their own. It has often been said by admirers of Mr. Carte that had it not been for his efforts and his wonderful ability as a manager and producer the authors of "Pinafore" and the rest of that long and magnificent series of comic operas would today rank as mere mediocrities instead of standing admittedly at the top in their respective lines. This is probably somewhat of an exaggeration, but it cannot be disputed that with any other man than Mr. Carte at the helm Gilbert and Sullivan would not now occupy the supremely prominent place in the world of theatrical and musical letters that is theirs. It is equally true that they would in all probability not have as large bank accounts as they possess as the result of his combined shrewdness and artistic discernment.

Mr. Carte is said by those who have been in his employ to be very methodical in his business habits and to be a merciless master to persons who attempt to slight their work, while he is the quintessence of courtesy and consideration to those who conscientiously endeavor to do what is required of them. Even though the performer fail, the effort is as fully appreciated as though it were successful and is as certain to receive complimentary recognition.

The matter of living expenses is not likely to keep Mr. Carte awake at night, for if that often wrong but frequently correct jade, Dame Rumor, is to be credited he is a very wealthy man. Most of his money has come to him from the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, but he is believed to have been fairly started on the road to riches at the time he undertook the management of those collaborators' works. A strong effort will be made to induce Mr. Carte to reconsider his determination to retire from the Savoy, but his most intimate friends declare that he has irrevocably made up his mind to take a long rest at any cost, as he feels that he really requires it.

D'Oyley Carte was the son of a solo flutist and was born in London 52 years ago. His first great successful production was "The Sorcerer" in 1877, followed by "Pirates of Penzance" and their successors. He built the Savoy theater especially for the Gilbert and Sullivan operas.

During the heyday of the popularity of these works Mr. Carte was represented in the United States by Miss Helen Lensir, a very shrewd and successful woman of business. Her real name was Miss Couper-Black, but she changed it afterward to that of Mrs. D'Oyley Carte.

Mendacious and Ungrammatical.

An amusing story has come flitting across the ocean about an American variety performer who recently made his debut at the Palace Music hall in London. Two gentlemen who had known him in America attended his foreign debut. They were very much disappointed by the coolness of their countryman's reception and the lack of enthusiasm displayed after he had finished his act. There was scarcely a ripple of applause. The next day they happened to meet the performer on the Strand.

"Say, boys, were you up to see me last night?" was his cheery greeting. "You ought to have been there," he continued volubly, without giving them a chance to reply. "I simply ripped them up the back. You ought to have seen the tremendous reception I got, and when I closed I thought they'd never stop calling me out. I've just been down to cable to my brother about my success. I didn't want to appear to be blowing, so what do you think I cabled?"

His two countrymen were unable to guess.

"Well, I just cabled to him," said the triumphant performer, "three words—'I done nicely.'"

A Mistake Rectified.

Historical playwrights cannot be too careful in regard to questions of fact. In a drama recently produced in Paris by Bergerat and De Sainte-Croix a curious error was discovered. The drama is entitled "Manon Roland" and presents a vivid picture of the revolutionary period. Among the characters Francois Buzot, the Girondin, known to his contemporaries as Le Roi Buzot, is given as an interesting bachelor. Evidently the play was written without sufficient research. Buzot was not only married, but left a large family. His descendants addressed a complaint to M. Jules Claretie, the manager of the Comedie Francaise, asking that the correction be made. Fortunately the descendants were not disposed to take the matter too seriously, and a box was provided from which they might view their ancestor on the stage. This satisfied their demands, and the matter was dropped.

The Derby and Oaks.

The entries for the Derby and Oaks for 1898, made in conformity with usage two years before the races, show the following American nominations: P. Lorillard, 6; W. P. Thompson, 5; J. E. Madden, 4; August Belmont, 3. Richard Croker has entered two English bred colts.

Dissolved Partnership.

Chas. Hoehn, of the firm Wagner & Hoehn, has retired. Mr. Wagner will continue the business at the same location in West Main street.

G. A. R. at St. Paul, Sept. 1 to 4, 1896.

For the above occasion the W. & L. E. Ry. will sell excursion tickets at low rates on Aug. 30 and 31, and Sept. 1. For further information see agent W. & L. E. Ry.

RHEUMATISM.

A simple, effective remedy—tried and proved. Read the testimonial below.

DANZIGER'S MAGNETIC RING.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

PITTSBURG, July 2, 1896.

In reply to yours of the 6th ulto., inquiring if the Danziger Magnetic Ring benefited me, would say that I was agreeably surprised at the immediate relief it afforded me. To be frank, I really didn't have much faith when I bought the ring, but am now convinced of its curative qualities and willingly recommend it to all sufferers of that dread ailment, rheumatism. Yours truly,

ROBERT DIXON, No. 8 Wood St.

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Ar. Buffalo, 30 A. M. | Ar. Cleveland, 7:30 A. M.

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Take the "C. & B. Line" steamers and enjoy a refreshing night's rest when enroute to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, New York, Boston, Albany, 1,000 Islands, or any Eastern or Canadian point.

Cheap Excursions Weekly to Niagara Falls.

Send 4 cents postage four tourist pamphlet.

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Best Bicycles to buy are the Sunol, Hercules, Stella.

F. H. SNYDER, Agent, Massillon, O.

Real Swell.

Breed has just received two more cases of Fall and Winter piece goods and for cash he will sell you a - - - - - - - - -

$20.00 Suit for $15.00.
25.00 " 20.00.
30.00 " 25.00.
35.00 " 28.00.

Call and see goods and prices.

W. F Breed, - Tailor,

EAST MAIN STREET.

Suggestions for those in Search of Health

Get rid of the bondage of habit.

The use of condiments in your food such as pepper, spices, too much salt, do not nourish but create an abnormal appetite.

In many diseases it is not good to partake of too much animal food.

If you are ill it is better to lay aside the use of pork, tea and coffee.

Do not eat or drink when over heated or angry.

Eat slowly. It is not well to drink while eating.

If you wish to increase your fat and flesh drink freely of water.

Do not neglect bathing, and rub the body after a bath until the skin is warm and red.

Have a regular time for rest and eating.

Keep your feet warm, and head cool.

If you are inclined to be melancholy sleep on the right side.

Don't talk against anyone. If you have ill feelings against any person seek to do them a kindness.

Do not think evil of anyone. Get rid of all of your evil suspicions and jealous thoughts. Cast them out of your mind as you would a viper, for such thoughts will injure your disposition, weaken your body, and ruin your health.

Do not listen to gossip against your neighbor, and remember there is something good that you can say of every one.

Do not worry about that which you can not help because it can do you no good, and do not worry about that which you can help because if you can help it you should do so and then you won't have anything to worry over.

Cultivate a cheerful, pleasant disposition, and you can be more easily cured of any disease that may afflict you.

WHAT DR. KUTCHIN DOES DO.

Dr. Kutchin makes the first object of his life to heal the afflicted, the second, to get a well-deserved reputation as a healer of diseases among the people; the third, is to earn a modest compensation in order to properly care for himself and family.

He does all that he agrees to, and oftimes more, and when failure does occur it can always be traced to carelessness, imprudence, or overwork on the part of the patient.

He deals candidly, liberally and honorably with all alike, taking advantage of none as to condition or circumstance.

Last, but not least, he cures after all methods but his have failed.

DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

EX. U. S. SURGEON.

Specialist in Chronic Diseases.

WHAT DR. KUTCHIN DOES NOT DO.

He does not frighten people into doctoring by holding up a plea of a speedy death before their eyes. He does not urge the sick to take treatment when he knows them to be incurable. Neither does he by false pretenses hold the sick under his care month after month while doing them no good.

He does not persuade helpless incurables to doctor out the last month of their lives, or give up their last dime for medicine.

He does not take patients under a so-called false guarantee pretending to charge only for medicine and taking whatever amount he can get, or make the object of his life to extort money from the sick.

HUNDREDS OF SO CALLED INCURABLE CASES CURED!

Thousands of Men All over the country are being slowly bled to death year after year owing to the vital fluids passing off with the urine (water). They feel all run down, dragged out and whipped of energy and ambition, but are all unconscious of where the true cause of their trouble lies. Seeking relief from the family doctor, they are treated for Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Heart Troubles or Rheumatism and Kidney Disease, but to no purpose. They try patented nostrums, but these disappoint them. These sufferers may be of all ages, from mere boys to advanced life, but the majority are middle-aged married men who have worked day and night, as you might say, for years and years. If such will come to the Doctor, and bring a bottle of their urine, he will show them the cause of their trouble.

The Chronic Afflicted in order to have the skill of the Noted Specialist, must either go to such specialist, or the Specialist must go to them. Statistics show that among all chronic sufferers, not more than one in five hundred ever go to the larger cities to receive treatment; this fact is owing mainly to: The terrible dread the sick have of leaving home and going into the turmoil, noise and confusion of a great city, and the worry and exhaustion incident to travel. Also the great expense of the trip and the unreasonable prices charged for examination and treatment. It is a notorious fact that chronic diseases are so distinct from acute ones that the regular practitioner, as a rule, wants nothing to do with them, and if satisfied with his income, will frankly say so, hence the necessity of the specialist; and that he shall put himself where those patients uncured by their Family Doctor may see him and receive first-class treatment, although unable to visit the city to secure a like quality of skill. The fact that a city specialist visits your county seat, and receives and prescribes for patients at your best hotel does not in the least detract from his skill, honesty, integrity or respectability. For if a man is a gentleman at home he is a gentleman everywhere. Does Dr. Kutchin cure everybody? No! Does he treat every case that goes to him? No! But he does cure a greater percentage of cases accepted for treatment than any specialist of our acquaintance. His business has assumed such gigantic proportions in Ohio that he has found it an absolute necessity to confine his work almost entirely to this State. This enables everyone under his care to communicate with or see the Doctor on short notice at all times.

☞DR. KUTCHIN IS NO STRANGER IN THIS COUNTY HE HAS BEEN MAKING REGULAR VISITS HERE FOR THREE YEARS.

☞SPECIAL NOTICE.—In all obscure diseased conditions DR. KUTCHIN requests the afflicted to bring a sample of urine for free analysis. This should be the first passed on arising. Let the afflicted remember that Dr. H. LESTER KUTCHIN visits this country regularly every month for the convenience and benefit of his patients. He can be consulted FREE of CHARGE in his private parlors at the

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Tuesday, Sept. 3, '96

ORRVILLE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

Consultation, Examination and Advice, Free.

Return visits made every 28 days

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN COLUMBUS, O.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
20 North Erie St., Massillon, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

Long Distance Telephone No. 60.
Farmer's Telephone No. 60.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1896.

Twenty-Seven Years of Potection (1865 to 1893) Decreased our Public Debt $1,747,301,878.

Three Years of Free Trade (1893 to 1896) Increased our Public Debt $262,329,630.

If any citizen of these parts has been honestly deceived into accepting the silver heresy advocated by the gentry who are dress parading as the annointed friends of the laboring man, he should turn to the records and ascertain, as may be done very easily, that these same fellows were denouncing the "silver bugs" as vehemently as they were the "gold bugs," a year ago, and clamoring for the free and unlimited coinage of paper.

There is no more worthy or careful citizen of Massillon that Godfrey Danner, who is now endorsing free coinage of silver as heartily as he did the project of building an Ohio ship canal. Yet that even Mr. Danner has his doubts about the experiment our Democratic friends seem willing to undertake, is shown by the fact that very recently in offering to purchase some paid-up building and loan association shares, he required that the association should pledge itself to make payment in gold. This, of course, could not be done. But why did Mr. Danner care especially for gold, if silver is to be all that its supporters claim for it?

Mr. Hobart, the Republican candidate for vice president, talked on Tuesday for THE INDEPENDENT. New Jersey, he said, was fairly certain to give not less than 50,000 plurality for McKinley, and in New York the Democratic fight was not even serious. He feels absolutely certain that the country will go overwhelmingly Republican, and every day adds to his confidence. He does not believe that Mr. Platt can be nominated for governor of New York against his will, and does not believe that Mr. Platt wishes to be nominated. His letter of acceptance will follow Major McKinley's by ten days and will occupy about two and one half columns of newspaper space.

The clack of Mr. Bryan about "the toiling masses" is the most sickening feature of the campaign. Why is it that these professional talkers constantly seek to set apart a certain class and inflame their minds against another class? When Mr. Bryan says "toiling masses" he means the poor, and everybody knows it. Ninety-nine per cent of the people of this country are workingmen. It would be hard to find five representatives of a genuine leisure class in the whole town of Massillon. We are not all hewers of wood and drawers of water, but we are all of us entitled to place among the "toiling masses" THE INDEPENDENT does not discover that Mr. Bryan ever toiled with greater ardor than the average country lawyer, nor has he ever done anything for the said "toiling masses," except to propose that their dollars be clipped through the middle, without suggesting a single method of increasing the number of such clipped dollars that might be earned.

Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat, editor of the Chicago Times-Herald, for which paper Kate Field went to the Hawaiian Islands, spent Tuesday in Stark county, and in a chat with the writer said the statement that he had neglected Miss Field's body, and permitted it to become a public charge was untrue. Miss Field died in Honolulu, and it took a long time before the news reached the United States. The body was placed in the vault of friends, where it is covered with flowers every day. In the meantime every effort is being made to find Miss Field's will. It is supposed that it contains explicit directions as to interment. As she had verbally expressed a wish to be buried in several different places, the missing document is much desired. If no definite request has been made by Miss Field, Mr. Kohlsaat believes that her body should rest in Honolulu, where a proper monument would be erected. The ashes of this splendid woman, if left there, would cause her grave to become a place of pilgrimage, and a tie that would bind the Islands to the United States. Mr Kohlsaat is firmly convinced that annexation is certain to take place.

Mr. Atlee Pomerene, one of the sweet singers of Canton is still trying to harmonize his several soul parts and get his karma worked up to the point of accepting or rejecting the nomination for the office of prosecuting attorney, thrust upon him by re-incarnated Popocracy. The trouble with Mr. Pomerene is that he grew up in the hills of Holmes county, hard by those Amish farmers who, in addition to some other idioseyncracies, persist in regarding honesty as a cardinal virtue not to be regulated by law or measured by an abbreviated yard stick. Mr. Pomerene is understood to have retained that old fashioned prejudice. Indeed, only a year or two ago, in a series of school house and town hall speeches, delivered in Stark county, he denounced in unmeasured terms, the doctrine which admits to unlimited coinage as dollars silver to the value of fifty three cents. It is a tempting bait that Popocracy holds out—not only the opportunity of measuring swords with the Hon. Charles Courthouse Upham, but also the glorious privilege of sitting in the councils of the eloquent Cook, the windy Cox, and those mighty men of Massillon who derive inspiration from the great dome of heaven itself, direct. Will Mr. Pomerene yield or will he rebuke the honestly deluded, the fanatics and the lazy anarchists who now control what was once the Democratic party of Stark county?

SILVER IN MEXICO.

Our own state senator, Silas J. Williams, of Alliance, has a brother who has been employed in a position of trust upon the National railroad of Mexico. He has recently come home, and some of his observations on the operations of free coinage of silver in that country have been printed in the Alliance Review:

"Mexico," he says, "furnishes a practical demonstration of free coinage. A portion of the currency of the country consists of national bank bills authorized by the government, and issued by two banks, the National Bank of Mexico and the Bank of London and South America. These banks have branch banks in the principal cities of the country, and they issue currency. The attempt is made to keep these bank bills within the district of the bank of issue. If they get out of the territory where they were issued, they will not pass at par. The main bank is in the City of Mexico.

"The wages of the laboring man are from 18 cents to $1 per day. The laborers on the railroad work for as low as 37½ cents per day, and none get more than 50 cents per day. This rate of wages prevailed without a change for the three years that I was in the country. During that time the silver dollar fluctuated from 70 to 90 cents and back to 65 cents, and during that time the wages paid remained the same. In dollars and cents of the country, living is about 25 per cent. higher than in the United States.

"To get United States money you must buy New York exchange, at a premium. The banks of Mexico take our money at a premium. In the interior of the country it passes at a small discount on a gold basis. It is the height of a business man's ambition to get a farm The poor classes own no property at all, and are always at the point of starvation. We could at any time get a thousand laborers on very short notice. They are industrious and easily managed. The wages of the country remain the same while the purchasing power of the wages received is always changing The average Mexican does not know enough to demand a change in the financial system of the nation.

"All dealings with foreign nations are on a gold basis. When foreign exchange advances the merchants mark up the goods the amount the exchange has advanced. Articles produced in the country seem to follow in sympathy with foreign goods."

"I AM A MINER."

A friend of THE INDEPENDENT, who writes as a silver miner in order to make his proposition a little plainer, touches the situation as follows:

"I am a miner. I labor down in the mines and bring up gold and silver for the mine-owners. I now get $3 a day. With it I can buy five ounces of silver that comes from the mines. Now, I will put it this way to make it plain. At present my days wages are five ounces of silver bullion. Each day I bring up six ounces of silver from the earth; the mine-owner gives me five ounces of it for my work and he keeps one ounce as a profit on my labor. That is the way it is now under the present gold standard.

"Under the free silver law the mine-owner takes the five ounces of silver, that was once my wages, and gets it coined into six silver dollars—these being legal tender; he gives me three of them for my wages and keeps the other three as an extra profit over the ounce that used to be his profit. By this method the mine-owner has increased his profit of one ounce of silver to three and a half ounces. Has this extra two and one half ounces been taken from me? He says, 'No, I still pay you three dollars.' 'But,' I say, 'I can now buy only two and one-half ounces of bullion where under the gold standard I could buy five ounces with my day's wages.' The capitalist mine-owner says: 'Under free silver your two and one half ounces have become worth what five ounces were previously.' I say, 'According to that, you have increased your profit the entire amount of what my wages once were; but let me se if my two and one-half ounces will actually buy as much as the five ounces did?'

"When my wages were 5 ounces I could take it to Mexico and buy five bushels of wheat with it (at $1 20 per bushel—at Mexican free silver prices), and at the same time I could get five bushels of wheat in the United States at 60 cents. Now, under free coinage, I take my 2½ ounces of silver, and in Mexico I find I can buy only 2½ bushels of wheat (at $1 20), or 2½ bushels of United States wheat at 60 cents. To get the same amount of wheat with my day's wages, 2½ ounces of silver, Mexican wheat would have to fall 60 cents a bushel and United States wheat to 30 cents a bushel; then and only then would my day's wages buy as much wheat as it did under the gold standard. All this happens without any reference to the ratio between silver and gold."

"For three years I suffered from Salt Rheum. It covered my hands to such an extent that I could not wash them. Two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me." Libbie Young, Popes Mills, St. Lawrence county, N. Y.

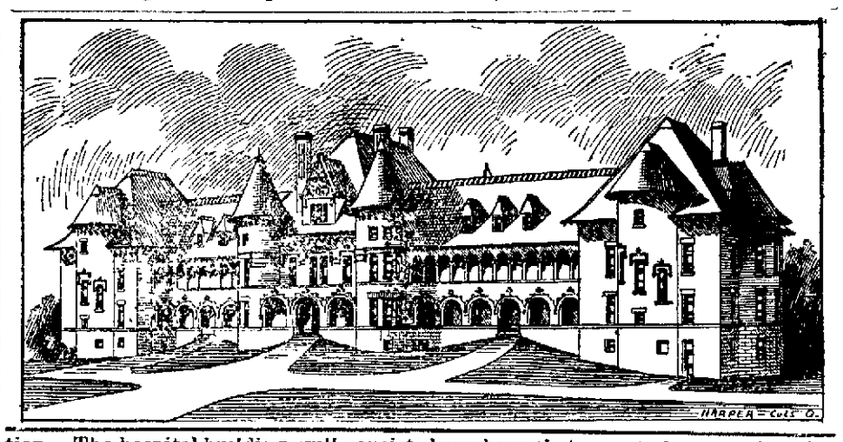
A GREAT INSTITUTION.

The Infirmary Building at the State Hospital.

WORK COMMENCED UPON IT.

It Will be a Hospital for Mental in Distinction from the Ordinary Hospital for Bodily Diseases—A Brief Description of the Structure.

Among the buildings for which contracts have been let by the Massillon state hospital trustees, is one of the two infirmaries. It will be a hospital for mental diseases in distinction from the ordinary hospital for bodily diseases. It is expected to provide in this mental hospital such architectural arrangements as will assist in the curative treatment of the various forms of acute insanity. There will be two hospital buildings, one for each sex, one of which only is to be constructed with the present appropriation. Each hospital building is two stories in height and will accommodate about 125 patients. The first story will be devoted to the care of the patients requiring individual treatment more particularly, while the second story will be occupied by convalescent cases, and such as do not require close personal attention. The hospital building will consist of three wings branching from a central building. In the central portion will be located on the first floor an office for the physician who will be resident in the building and a reception room for visitors to patients.



In the rear of these rooms, in the central part of the building, will be a dining room for such patients as can be brought to the table and who are in condition to feed themselves. A very considerable proportion of the patients will be fed in their rooms or in bed, as their condition may require. In one of the wings branching to the left as you enter the building, provision will be made for the melancholy and suicidal, who require close attention for this reason. There will be an observation dormitory containing from 16 to 20 beds, and a sitting room which is capable of being subdivided by a sliding door, and two private rooms for especially disturbed patients of this class, who by this means may be separated from the rest with a nurse and yet have the use of a small sitting room. The wing will also contain bath, laboratory, and be in every respect independent of other portions. In the opposite wing to the right as you enter, provision will be made for from 12 to 14 patients in single rooms, who require individual treatment because of their acute maniacal condition. The number of this class of either sex at any one time in an institution of 1,200 patients is not large, but they are exceedingly troublesome and require a great deal of care and constant individual attention.

In the remaining wing on the first floor will be accommodated such patients of the acute and curable form of insanity as are in a broken down physical condition and confined to bed most of the time. It is a large, well aired dormitory with sunrooms at the end, and a commodious fireplace. On the second floor in the central portion are, in front, the living rooms of the physician, and in the rear of this, over the dining room, a large and cheerful sitting room for the use of the convalescent class of patients. In the three wings on this floor will be accommodated convalescents and such of the acute forms as do not require such close attention as those on the first floor, but all of whom require more or less individual care and treatment.

In the central portion on the third floor will be an operating room for the treatment of surgical cases, and a single room for the after care of such cases for a short period following the operation. This department will be equipped with everything considered advantageous from an architectural standpoint, and every room in the entire building will be provided with automatic devices controlling the temperature, and the ventilation will be made as perfect as modern science will permit.

In the basement will be located a kitchen and all the patients in the building will be provided with special diet as their condition may require. In one wing in the basement there will be a general bathroom equipped with a modern apparatus for rain bath for the general class of patients of one sex from the other departments of the hospital. In connection with this there will be a fully equipped Turkish bath by which medicated and steam and vapor baths can be used for such cases as may require it. On the first and second floors in each wing there will be bath tubs, lavatories and water closets equipped with the most modern plumbing and in every way rendered as convenient and effective as possible. It is intended that the administration of this hospital shall be separate from the general care of the other classes of the insane. It will be in charge of a special physician and each patient will have a daily examination and a daily record of his particular symptoms.

In this hospital it is intended to provide treatment for the curable classes and the two together will accommodate about 250 patients, which is as many of this class as will ordinarily require treatment in an institution containing from 1,200 to 1,500 patients. The buildings are of mottled pressed brick, very similar to those in the Toledo and Ohio Central depot building, on West Broad street. The trimmings are of buff Amherst stone and the roof is a tile roof of the same character as that on the Toledo and Ohio Central depot. The workmanship will be first class in every way and nothing will be spared architecturally to provide for this class of the insane everything which modern science can devise

The accompanying picture will give a good idea of the architectural features exteriorly, and it is confidently expected that this building will not be surpassed either in appearance or efficiency by any building for the care of the acute insane provided at public expense in this or any other state or country. The cost of the building is estimated at $100,000.

ECHOES FROM ELTON.

Bright Paragraphs From an Outlying Town.

A FATAL ORRVILLE ACCIDENT.

Short Letters from Several "Independent" Correspondents—Massillon Friends Being Entertained at Elton—General News From Mt. Eaton and Wayne County.

ELTON, Aug. 24.—Isaac Shilling, a well known undertaker of Canton; was calling on his friends in this neighborhood, last week

Mr and Mrs. Robert Shadaker are entertaining a large company. Their nieces, the Misses Crone from Massillon, have been their guests for several weeks, and the latter part of the week a number of their friends from Cleveland came down to enjoy the hospitality of their pleasant home.

Herbert McFarren is spending part of his vacation at home.

The festival, Saturday night, for the benefit of Mrs. Hannah Williams, was fairly well attended and patronized.

Ruth Boughman, who has been very ill, is convalescing

Mrs. William McFarren has been spending several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Beals

The "service of song" given by our pastor, Brother Barron and wife, at McFarren's, Saturday night, was highly appreciated, and we hope to hear their voices in our midst for at least four years to come.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Baughman attended the Mottinger family reunion at Akron last week.

Arthur Harrold has purchased Samuel Evrit's Elon property, and he and his wife will take possession soon. "Dick" and his wife stole a march on their friends and were married some time ago, keeping the marriage secret until they were ready to divulge it Their friends, nevertheless, wish them a happy voyage through life.

Miss Emma Gruber, who has spent several months in Youngstown, is at home again.

Sam Evrit expects to move to his country property and put up a new house this fall.

We are pleased to see the face of "Mother" Warner with us again She came from Bellevue with her son, Prof. Ellis Warner, and will remain with her younger son, Prof. Harry, at her old home, until winter.

Miss Mamie Steves, of Navarre, is visiting relatives at this place.

Clark McClintock has purchased timber from R. W. Klingel, and Haverstock, of Richville, will saw it up after seeding.

Nicholas Brediker is expected to be our coming postmaster, and will fill the place with ease. He may sell a few groceries and notions in connection with the office

SUSTAINED FATAL INJURIES

ORRVILLE, Aug. 24.—Rudy Santches, a German farmer who lives on the J. F. Sease farm, south of this city, was fatally injured last evening while driving down South Main street, coming to town. His horse, which he was driving in a road cart, became unmanageable, kicking Mr. Santches in the face, making very ugly cuts and bruises; also he was thrown out and picked up in an unconscious condition...Some malicious person or persons have, on two different occasions, destroyed the prepared stains which the well known contractor, Mr. Jesse Good, is using on the shingles of the J. W. Baugh residence. The loss to Mr. Good is $18. The guilty parties have not been apprehended...The two tramps arrested here yesteaday, on suspicion, were released this morning.

AN EXPLOSION FROM GAS.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Aug 25.—Richard Carter, gas tester at the Minglewood mine, while making his rounds Monday discovered gas in an unusual quantity in one section of the mine. It was ignited in some inexplicable manner and in the explosion which followed Carter was badly burned both internally and externally. How the gas became lighted is a deep mystery as Carter carried a safety lamp. He is unable to give any account of the accident himself. Until the extent of his internal injuries are ascertained his real condition will not be known.

DEATH OF MRS. RUDOLPH.

WEST LEBANON, Aug. 25.—Mrs. Peter Rudolph is dead at the age of 64 years. The funeral will be held from her late residence at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, to the Reformed church in Mt. Eaton. Mrs. Rudolph was a widow and is survived by a family of grown up children.

THE WEEK AT NEWMAN.

Hill People Wanted to Go to Put-in-Bay.

THEY ALL FAVOR JOHN ELLIS.

Many Paragraph's About Many Things from "The Independent's" Correspondents—Crystal Spring Budget—All the News of Wilmot and Neighboring Towns.

NEWMAN, Aug. 26—Mrs. G. W. Pearce returned to her home in Youngstown, after a pleasant visit of several weeks with her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards...Robert Ralston, jr., will teach our primary school this winter, and D. W. Walter, of West Brookfield, has been retained as principal...Mrs Abel James and Mrs. T. B. Davis, of Massillon, visited friends here last week...Mrs. Al. Winneberg, of Pittsburg, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Crosser, for several weeks. Mrs. Rebecca Morgan, of New Philadelphia, circulated among her many friends part of last week... Our brick works were idle Monday and Tuesday of this week, making some necessary repairs...The Green mine is not working as regular the past few days as formerly. No pay Saturday was considerable of a disappointment... Why didn't the Massillon business men select Put-in-Bay for their annual picnic? They certainly could have raised the crowd to warrant a trip to that popular resort.

A large gathering of young people, including quite a number from Massillon, had an enjoyable time at the Young residence on Tuesday evening of last week. The affair was to have been a surprise on Mellie, but she got on to it. Everybody had a pleasant time and a fine luncheon was served.

The many friends of our village are anxious to learn of the re appointment of Prof. John Ellis, of Massillon, to the board of examiners for teachers in Stark county.

The appointment of Thomas Austin as steward at the Newburg asylum, meets the hearty approval of his many friends in this neck-o the-woods. It was a compliment well bestowed, and Dr. D. S Gardner deserves great credit for securing this appointment for his home city. Massillon has not received her quota of the state patronage of late years.

Our village was well represented at the Pollock reunion, held at Meyer's lake on Tuesday of last week All present enjoyed themselves immensely. The next reunion will be held at the farm residence of Benjamin F. Clapper, one mile north of Burton City, in August, 1897 B F. Clapper was elected president for the ensuing year, with R A Pollock as secretary.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Davis and Mr. and Mrs. C. H Roderick are visiting relatives in Cleveland this week, and taking in the grand K. of P display

David H. Jones, our accommodating mailcarrier, has improved his facilities for conveying the mail by securing a new horse.

The Rev. Mr. Kinney, of Cleveland, preached an interesting sermon in our church last Sunday afternoon.

We are always pleased to learn of our precinct forging to the front, even if it is in a Demo-Popocratic county convention. We are informed that this precinct was represented at the notorious convention at Canton, last week, by two of the most distinguished advocates for Coxey and all that he espouses, that we have in our midst, in the persons of Francis T Gallagher and Carl Browne, the former the orator and hustler, and the latter the decorator and finisher of the Coxey cause. It is rumored that "Francy" made fifteen speeches in fifteen minutes, with a few more on the reserve, but made his point without further exertion, while poor Carl was somewhat sidetracked, on the ground of not being a voter this fall. What a pity!

CANAL FULTON REPUBLICANS.

CANAL FULTON, Aug. 26 —The wideawake Republicans of Lawrence township have determined to organize a McKinley League, embracing clubs in Canal Fulton, North Lawrence and Youngstown Hill. The first of these was formed in Canal Fulton, last night, with 150 members, and prospects of increasing this number to 300. The officers elected are: President, J. P. Yockey; first vice president, W. E. Moulton; second vice president, Fred Links; secretary, C. M. Shafer; assistant secretary, A. J. Kittinger; executive committee, Dr. A. B. Campbell, M. R Stuck, Howell Williams, Charles Kirk and Alois Steiner. After the organization had been effected U. S. Houriet delivered a telling political address.

A WILMOT BURGLARY.

WILMOT, Aug. 26.—The Ricksecker family held a reunion near Mt. Eaton Thursday.

The survivors of Co. F. 19th O. V. I. will hold a reunion here on Sept. 5.

We have a new cider mill, also a new barber shop besides a photographer in town.

The house of Clinton Sliffe was burglarized one night last week, the burglars securing $150 in money.

John Zurcher has exchanged his bicycle for a buggy.

The camp meeting near Justus is attracting some of our people.

S. V. Hobbs and family moved to Nashville Thursday, where he and F. Nauman have purchased a flouring mill.

The Rev. Mr. Stump attended camp meeting at Mt. Pleasant the past week.

Our school commences Monday.

D. W. Smedley has had his name painted on his new furniture room.

Elijah Jennings, of Dundee, who is a relative of Candidate Bryan, had his hand seriously hurt recently while attending his threshing machine.

MILLPORT NEWS.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Aug. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Myron Beatty and family, of Massillon, were the guests of the former's parents Sunday.

Christ. Ries, jr., was surprised by about thirty of his friends Monday night. The evening was spent with cards and other games, after which all returned home feeling happy.

Jacob Klein visited friends in Wadsworth and Akron a few days last week.

Quite a number of our people are being more or less afflicted with numerous diseases at present.

Edward Herman and Philip Meismer took advantage of the low rates and went to Columbus Sunday.

James A Beitel now has the agency for the celebrated American round washing machine. We wish him success in his new enterprise.

August Ehret smiles and says it is a son.

MT. EATON GRIST.

MT. EATON, Aug 25.—The local option election held here the 19th inst., resulted in a victory for the wets, 27 to 31...Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Cabot's children are confined to the house with the whooping cough...S. B. Schlafly and son Roydon, drove to Massillon Saturday..Mrs. S. A. Schlafly went to Applecreek, Friday, for a few days visit with Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Klein...Mrs. E. T. Graber visited Applecreek friends Sunday...Mrs. J. C. Smith and Mrs. J. J. Wampler are on the sick list...Mr. Roland Marshall, of near Justus, was the guest of his brother, Dr F. M. Marshall, Sunday evening... Mr and Mrs. John Stair's children are victims of the whooping cough...Mr and Mrs. George Stair were the guests of Mr. and Mrs David Minser, near town, Sunday...Mrs. Caroline Wise, of Mansfield, returned home Monday after a week's visit here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Maag...Quite a number from here attended the festival at Calmoutier, Saturday evening...Miss Clara Hunsinger is home again for awhile... A. O. Schaffler and Julius Fensia were in Orrville Saturday...Sulius Fensia will start for California Wednesday.

BOLIVAR HAPPENINGS.

BOLIVAR, Aug. 25.—Gideon Peffer, one of our prominent farmers, assigned to J. V. Torner last week. Cause, stringency of the money market and the silver craze.

The creditors of J. F. Evans had a meeting, and as a result the estate will be put into the hands of two trustees appointed by the executors. J. V. Toner and Frank A. Lebolt have been selected, although some of the creditors have not signed the papers as yet. Our best thinking people seem to think that the better plan would have been to allow Mr. Evans to go right on with the business himself.

Last Saturday evening, as our worthy supervisor was coming from Zoar, his horse shied at the lower canal bridge. When Daniel got off to see what the horse was shying at he found one man lying with his head hanging over the edge of the bridge and his feet extending toward the wagon track on the bridge; another man was lying lengthwise of the track. They had too much of "Brick's" beer, and when they got as far as the bridge they took a rest, with the result above stated.

Our schools will open about the 21st of September in the special district, the others about the 1st of October.

Fred. Haylock, of Missouri, is here on a visit with his uncle, John Haylock. Fred went to Missouri when quite young and finds many changes in his old home.

A Canton commission merchant is buying potatoes here by the car load, at fifteen cents per bushel. The farmers are all engaged in digging, and report an excellent crop.

'SQUIRE GUST IS DEAD.

BATTLESBURG, Aug. 27 —Washington Gust, of Pike township, this county, was stricken with heart failure while digging potatoes, the other day, and died instantly. He was familiarly known as 'Squire Gust, having for many years been a justice of the peace of the township in which he lived. He also served one term as county commissioner.

LETTER FROM MARSHALLVILLE.

MARSHALLVILLE, Aug. 27.—Prof. R A. Leisy, the Misses Sadie Hinderer, Myrtle Kieffer, Edith Keck and Messrs. P. F. Ault and C. A. Hinderer spent the past week at Wooster, attending the institute.

C. A. Hinderer has gone to Mechanicsburg on business, He has been hired as superintendent of that place for the coming winter.

Miss Myrtle Keiffer will teach in Creston the coming winter.

J. D Eby and wife, of Philadelphia, Pa., are the guests of Mr. Eby's parents, Mr and Mrs John Eby, of this place.

S. O. Eby and family have returned to their home in Canton.

A party of ladies spent a pleasant evening with the family of D. F. Keck on the 24th inst.

Mr. Samuel Shafer is passing the cigars over the arrival of a boy, which Samuel says has come to stay.

The second nine of Lawrence played a game of ball with our "Invincibles" on the Marshallville grounds on the 19th. The game was "ours"

Wayne County Fair Excursions via Pennsylvania Lines.

September 15, 16, 17 and 18, low round trip tickets will be sold to Wooster from Mansfield, Canton and intermediate ticket stations on the Pennsylvania lines for the Wayne county fair; return coupons valid Sept. 19th, inclusive.

Now is the time to subscribe.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

The schools will be opened September 8.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Adam Kline, in Fulton street, a son.

Misses Anna and Mary Nill are spending the week in Zoar.

Mrs. Jesse Dulabahm is attending camp meeting at Justus.

Miss Mary Rattle, of Cleveland, is visiting Miss Helen McLain.

Mrs. Albert Mandabach has come up from Columbus to visit relatives.

Mrs. Carrie Coxey and sons have returned from Put-in Bay and Lakeside.

Miss Mary Kramer, of Cleveland, is visiting relatives and friends in the city.

Thomas Masters is building a brick stone residence east of the Killinger log cabin on the Canton road.

Mrs. D. F. McGhie and daughter, Myrtle, left today for an extended visit in Jefferson and Harrison counties.

Mrs. W. Graham and Miss Lillian Graham spent Monday and Tuesday at Mrs. Graham's old home, west of Navarre.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Watts and daughter Hazel, of Navarre, and Mrs. C. T. McDaniel, of Massillon, are back from Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Conrad went to Turkeyfoot lake on Tuesday. They will remain in camp for some time with George M. Lester and William Conrad.

O. C. Beatty, of the United States district court af Northern Ohio, came down from Cleveland on Saturday to spend his vacation with his brother, H. T. Beatty, in East Main street.

Albert M. Wetter has secured from the state hospital builders the contract to supply the stone. Mr. Wetter says that it will require 375 cars. The backing brick contract goes to John Paul & Co

George W. Leahy, who has been visiting his brother, Henry Leahy, and other relatives and friends in and about Massillon, has returned to his home in Flemingsburg, Ky., where he is superintendent of public schools.

Margaret Stuhldreyer, aged 30 years, died at the home of her father, Theodore Stuhldreyer, northeast of town, Sunday. Miss Stuhldreyer has been an invalid for more than fifteen years as a result of a stroke of paralysis

Benjamin Jacoby, a member of the Military band, now in camp at Chippewa lake, who sustained injuries by diving into shallow water while in swimming, so serious as to necessitate his return home, is rapidly recovering.

A huge maple tree on the farm of Harvey Everhart, south of town, under which a flock of more than 30 sheep had taken shelter during the storm Saturday night, was struck by lightning and twenty-two of the sheep were killed The tree was damaged but little and not a mark was visible on any of the sheep.

Charles Pomeroy has brought suit in Justice McMillen's court against the city of Massillon to recover damages in the sum of $100. Mr. Pomeroy alleges that on or about June 6 his property in State street was injured to that extent by an overflow of water caused by the inefficiency of the sewer to carry the water away.

The Canton News-Democrat says of Prof. E. A. Jones at the teachers' institute: "Superintendent Jones, of Massillon, followed with a talk on 'Arithmetic,' in which he showed the vast progress that has been made in teaching the science in the last few generations. His talk was intelligent and straightforward and he made a splendid impression on his audience."

Mr. DeWitt A. L. Cunningham covered himself with glory Tuesday, in the game of base ball between Wm. Vogt's club and Robert Emery's team He made no errors and four hits, one home run, one three bagger, one two base hit and a single. But his side suffered defeat nevertheless, the score having been up in the twenties when the marker abandoned his post.

Charles Laughlin found the landing at the head of the flight of stairs which lead to Justice Folger's court room so roomy and inviting Tuesday morning, that he decided to spend the morning there in sleep. 'Squire Folger found him thus a short time later and ordered his arrest. Laughlin fought viciously, but was soon overcome and landed in the city prison. In addition to the charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, one of resisting an officer has been preferred.

At a special meeting of St. Paul's congregation, Monday, Mr. W. A. Trapp, at his own request, was released, to accept a call to the parish school of the Lutheran church at Hamilton, O. For five years Mr. Trapp and Miss Mary Nill have served the St. Paul's parish school acceptably, and have made it a success. Mr. Trapp has proven himself in every way a Christian gentleman as well as a successful educator, and it is with regret that the members of the congregation, and his friends generally, look upon his departure. Steps will at once be taken to fill the vacancy, and the school will open as usual in September.

George F. Snyder, of this city, was a much interested visitor at Camp Perry-Payne, in Cleveland, yesterday. Being engaged in the awning and tent business himself, Mr. Snyder examined everything as closely as possible and obtained many ideas as to the manner in which a camping party should be fitted out. He says there are about 2,500 tents pitched at the park and the uniformed knights with their swords and sheaths give the peaceful grove a very warlike appearance. Mr. Snyder says that the number of Massillonians who spend a portion of the summer under canvas is yearly increasing, and one of his missions in Cleveland was to purchase 20 new tents.

S. A. Stalcup, chief train dispatcher of this division of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway, charged with a violation of the postal laws, was bound over to the United States district court in the sum of $100 by United States Commissioner Folger Tuesday morning. Mr. Stalcup, it seems, had sent business letters not relating to train movements to various points along the line by employes of the company without using the United States stamp or mails. The law, though of long standing, has not heretofore been rigidly enforced, This is the first arrest that has ever been made in this vicinity under this law. The purpose is to end the practice. Thousands of people violate this law unconsciously, just as Mr. Stalcup did

STARK COUNTY TEACHERS.

They are Now Holding Their Annual Institute.

CANTON, Aug. 25.—The thirty-second annual meeting of the Stark county teachers was called to order on Monday morning in the central high school building. Miss Clara G Tagg delivered a good address on "What to do at the beginning of school." The teachers were registered and there was much hand shaking and sociability.

PROBATE COURT.

Allowance to the widow of David Clark, Massillon, has been increased from $130 to $300.

Isaiah Johnson has been appointed administrator of the estate of Adolphus Johnson.

Inventory and appraisement has been filed in the estate of William R. Trout, Canton.

Petition to sell real estate has been filed in the estate of Edward Kreighbaum, Lake township.

William Kettering has been appointed administrator of the estate of Henry Kettering, Canton.

The will of Leopold Schmidt, Canton, has been admitted to probate.

LICENSED TO MARRY.

Clarence Biggan, Jennie Johnston, Osnaburg.

William J. Betz, Frances M. Pariso, Robertsville.

MORE DEMOCRATIC TROUBLE.

One Wing of the Party Ignores the Action the Other.

The committee, consisting of August Burchfield, E. S. Howells, and Edward Hay, appointed by the Democratic county convention at Canton, on August 19, to select delegates and alternates to the fifth judicial circuit convention to be held at Coshocton on August 29, reports the following names:

Delegates.	Alternates.
J. C. Welty	Amos S. Mase
J. M. Myers	William T. Snutz
John Hay	T. J. Palm
August Burchfield	J. W. Albaugh
J. H. Sponseller	O. M. Coxen
Samuel Burgert	Chas Seaman
A. C. Slentz	Ed. L Smith
Johnathan Hudson	Chas. Schiegel
Atlee Pomerine	Chas. Krienbaum
Ed. L. Royer	J. A. Jeffries
William Simonet	Andrew Poutius
Wm. H. Vogt	Frank Alexander
Henry B. Sibila	M. M. Bauer
E. S. Howells	Frank J. Hoch
Jos. Kettl	Ed. A. Zininger

A copy of the foregoing report was sent to the party organ for publication, but it was not noticed, and in fact the following call appeared:

"The Democrats of Stark county will meet in mass convention on Tuesday, August 25th, 1896, at 1 o'clock p m., at the city hall, Canton, O., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the circuit judicial convention, to be held at Coshocton on Thursday, August 27, 1896.

"WILLIAM J. PIERO, Chairman."

The committee appointed by Chairman Meyers was endorsed by the county convention, and it cannot be understood why this attempt should be made to ignore their report Much dissatisfaction has been expressed and it is thought that the old factional troubles will be revived.

CONFERENCE YEAR CLOSES.

Pastor Leggett Leaves for the East Ohio Conference Wednesday.

The Rev. Mr. Leggett gives a few items from his fourth annual report of Massillon United Brethren church. Four years ago the United Brethren had a church property in Massillon valued at $8,500. Now they have property valued at $15,000. Four years ago they had a debt of $1,300 on their old church property, and now they have an actual debt of $1,600 over and above subscriptions. Ten months ago when the new church was dedicated about $6,000 was subscribed on time pay due in four semi-annual payments. Up to this time about $2,000 of the subscription have been paid. These figures make a very good showing considering the hard times. The contributions to the different interests of the church are larger than last year. The additions to the membership for the year are 79. These marked change of figures show increased facilities for growth, and increasing power for good in the years that are to come.

DEATH OF MISS DICKEY.

The End Comes After a Protracted Siege of Illness.

Jane Dickey died at her home in East Oak street Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock of diabetes at the age of sixty five years. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made. Miss Dickey was a maiden lady, a native of Scotland and had been a resident of Massillon for thirty-five years. Her father, James Dickey, resides in Uhrichsville and Thomas Dickey, a brother, in this city. Mrs Agnes Jones, of Ligonier, Ind., and Mrs. Anna Brown, of Harmony, Ind., are sisters.

COL. J. C. F. PUTMAN.

He is Elected Colonel of the Eighth Without Opposition.

CAMP PERRY PAYNE, Cleveland, O., August 25.—J. C. F. Putman was elected Colonel of the Eighth regiment without opposition, Dr. Evans, of Canton, was elected lieutenant colonel.

G. C. H.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon Aug. 25, 1896:

LADIES

Carnell, Mrs. Martha P. Wise, Miss Jennie

MEN.

Beckman, Chas. H.	Henry, J. J.
Byrus, W. L.	Johnson, Mr.
DeWitt, Harry	Kryder, J. H.
Elsea, Clark	Kennedy, W. A.
Hannon, Charlie	Richerson, Christopher
Hahn, Wm. H.	Shoemaker, Chas.
Herdinger, Henry	Smith, Geo. E.

Welsh, Pat
Manager Massillon Times
The Bar Cash & Package Carrier Co.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

ROB'T H. DAY DECLINES

He Decides Not to Become a Candidate.

OTHER NAMES ARE SUGGESTED.

Republicans Mention Available Men Who Would Acceptably Fill Mr. Austin's Vacant Seat in the House of Representatives—Who Will the Winner Be?

Representative Austin has resigned from the general assembly, and a vacancy exists that must be filled this fall. The central committees of the two parties will probably nominate candidates as the regular tickets are completed. Many available men are mentioned as candidates, and many others, not mentioned, might well be.

"A better man than Frank O. Humberger cannot be found in Stark county," is the expression of Wm. B. Sailer.

Councilman Geltz will support the silver-tongued orator of North Lawrence.

H. V. Stahl, of Sugar Creek township, who was in town Tuesday morning, said that William Penman, who is superintendent of the Natwood mine at Elton, is the unanimous choice of that community.

I. M. Taggart has no preference, but will support the nominee.

S Higerd thinks a great deal of both Messrs. Day and Jones.

"We want a young man," said John O. Garret, "who is a scholar, a gentleman and who will be true to his constituents. Such a man is Mr. Arvine Wales."

Fred Hose could conscientiously cast a ballot for Mr. Day or his associate, Mr. Wilhson.

Harry Meyers will cast his first ballot this fall and he says it will afford him great satisfaction to give it to J. P. Jones, of North Lawrence.

Chas G King and A. W. Inman know enough of Mr. Day to think that he would make a first-rate representative

"If he would accept, J. P Fawcett, I think, would be the proper man to represent Stark county" So said 'Squire McMillen, and Frank Hemperly agrees with him.

Mr Robert H. Day in an interview this afternoon expressly said that he was not a candidate and would not be for the nomination of a successor to Mr. Austin, although he appreciated the kindness of his friends.

Robert H. Day is the choice of S B. Rigdon. Mr. Rigdon is in favor of protection to home interests, whether of industries or men, and he thinks that Mr. Day is a fine type of the young man and one who should be urged to accept a place in the public service.

J. E Johns thinks that J. P. Jones is well adapted to the position.

William Humberger will support any good man. His friend and associate, Auditor-elect W. M. Reed, will do likewise.

J. C. Albright looks upon Mr. Day's candidacy with favor.

Evan J. Evans, of Justus, is of the opinion that the election of John H Williams, of this city, to that office would be a fitting reward for that gentleman's labor on behalf of his party.

NOT TO BR COUNTED OUT.

Mr. Perky and His Membership in the 104th.

WAHOO, Neb., Aug. 20, 1896

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

Through the kindness of a comrade, I have your esteemed issue of Aug 12, '96, giving the list of the surviving members of the 104th O V. I., which is good as far as it goes, but it stops too quick.

My name does not appear in the list, and as I had the honor to be a member of that gallant regiment, and am still taking my rations with astonishing regularity, I don't want to be counted out—especially until after election, for I want to vote for that grand man, McKinley, and wish I could give him 10,000 votes.

Yours truly,

CHAS. PERKY.

TAKE A LITTLE PLEASURE.

Everyone is Entitled to a Few Days of Recreation Every Year.

We all know the old adage about "all work and no play." A more truthful maxim was never penned, and its observance ought to be particularly insisted upon in this age of the world, when the keen competition and rush and worry of work and business come with crushing force upon all classes of citizens unless counteracted by judicious interming of a little pleasure. And this does not only apply to the male portion of the population, but to the busy housewife and the children, as well. The city folk, absorbed as they are in the cares of business, take time for at least one brief summer run into the country for rest and recuperation and change of scene Why should not the farmer and the people of the hamlet, the village and the small town turn the tables at least once a year, and take a run to the city for a grateful change? It will pay, depend upon it, and especially and particularly will it pay to visit Wheeling the second week in September, while the West Virginia State Fair and Exposition is in full blast. It will be the great show of the sort ever given on the Wheeling Island grounds, and who attend will be far more than repaid for the slight trouble and small expense involved in the trip.

The Shakers are a Happy Community

It is said, but the shaker who shakes because he can't help it is by no means a happy individual. So shakes the person troubled with chills and fever. The quivering and shuddering sensation is followed by no less a plague, namely, burning fever, which is followed by a perspiration bath that leaves the unhappy sufferer "as weak as a cat," a most unfortunate simile, by the way, as a cat, for its size, is a particularly muscular animal. Under the above circumstances vital stamina is soon used up. What will recuperate it? Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which eradicates malarial disease in every form and repairs its terrible ravages upon the system. Derangement of the liver always accompanies malarial disorder. To the relief of this complaint, as well as constipation and dyspepsia, the Bitters is admirably adapted. No less efficacious and thorough is it for kidney trouble, nervousness, rheumatism and neuralgia. A wineglassful three times a day.

THE SAME NAMES ENDORSED

Queer Action of the Stark County Democrats.

CANTON, Aug. 26.—Stark county Democrats held a mass meeting in the mayor's office at one o'clock on Tuesday, to select delegates and alternates to the judicial convention to be held at Coshocton on Thursday. A committee to appoint delegates for this purpose had been selected at the county convention, but their report had been set aside. When the names in the new report were read yesterday, there was applause and much laughter, for they were found to be identical with those selected by the Stark county convention committee. The list of names appeared in Monday's issue.

THE JURORS DRAWN.

Clerk Casselman has drawn the names of those who are to act as grand jurors and petit jurors. They follow:

Grand jurors—John Pollock, Lawrence township; E. T. Crowl, Plain township; Samuel C. Bowman, Massillon; George W Hall, Bethlehem township; George N. Webb, Canton; W. K. Ellet, Lexington township; A. F. Wicke, Alliance; James Willis, Canton; John L Waters, Tuscarawas township; Adam D. Howard, Canton; Joseph Lichtenwalter, Jackson township; W. E. Krumlauf, Canton; Andrew Bear, Paris; J. G. Lichtenwalter, Pike township; George Willison, Washington township.

Petit jurors—William B Kirk, Lawrence township; Joseph McCurdy, Canton; Henry Schreiber, Massillon; Joseph Klinker, Plain township; Frank Crowl, Paris township; Charles Rickard, Lexington township; J W. Hess, Lake township; Henry Sweitzer, Marlboro township; T. P. Lozier, Washington township; B. S. Hibshmon, Canton, William Kroft, Canton; Daniel Swartz, Osnaburg township; George M. Esterly, Alliance; John Sausser, jr., Osnaburg township; Richard Elson, jr., Sandy township; S. S. Stands, Pike township; William Huston, Sugar Creek township; J. C. Ransom, Alliance.

AT MAJOR M'KINLEY'S.

Major McKinley announced positively this morning that his letter of acceptance would be put on the wires this evening and appear in the papers of Thursday. About 4 o'clock he will address the public school teachers of Stark county. Among his callers this morning was an old soldier—at least he said he was an old soldier. He wanted to see President Cleveland "jerked up" as he expressed it, for depriving him of his pension The major calmed the irate warrior by telling him to fight Mr. Cleveland with votes and not otherwise, and the veteran finally agreed with him.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING.

It Was the Opening of the Campaign at Alliance and Drew a Crowd.

ALLIANCE, O., Aug. 26.—The largest and most enthusiastic political demonstration ever held in this city was the Republican mass meeting opening the campaign, held at the opera house last night. The auditorium was packed with people and at least twice as many more vainly struggled at the doors for admittance. The orator of the evening was J. Twing Brooks, of Salem, vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and heretofore one of the leading Democrats of the state. His speech was a masterpiece of logic, and he was constantly interrupted with applause. A score of leading Democrats of the city occupied prominent positions on the stage.

Mr. Brooks said that hundreds and thousands of Democrats of the country were working for McKinley and Hobart because of the departure of the Democratic convention from time honored traditions and the adoption of revolutionary propositions. The three most important of these propositions were, first, that the right to protect property and life by means of the writ of injunction shall no longer be enjoyed; second, that the right of private contract in arranging for money payments shall no longer exist; third, that there shall be coinage without limit and without cost to the owner of a cheap metal, and that all men shall take it in a debt at its coin value, regardless of what it is worth

It is actual merit that has given Hood's Sarsaparilla the first place among medicines. It is the one true blood purifier and nerve tonic

First

Last and all the time Hood's Sarsaparilla has been advertised as a blood purifier. Its great cures have been accomplished through purified blood—cures of scrofula, salt rheum, eczema, rheumatism, neuralgia, catarrh, nervousness, that tired feeling. It cures when others fail, because it

Always

Strikes at the root of the disease and eliminates every germ of impurity. Thousands testify to absolute cures of blood diseases by Hood's Sarsaparilla, although discouraged by the failure of other medicines. Rembmber that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HILTON, HUGHES & CO.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—[By Associated Press] The dry goods firm of Hilton, Hughes & Co., formerly A. T. Stewart, has assigned to G. M. Wright. Figures not obtainable. No preferences.

Assignee Wright says that Judge Hilton had been advancing money to the firm, but found it inconvenient to continue to do so, although less than $600,000 was needed. It was thought best to have a closing out sale. It is expected that the whole stock will be sold together and creditors all be paid in full. The general manager thinks the house go out of business altogether.

AN EXPLOSION AT XENIA.

XENIA, O., Aug. 25—[By Associated Press]—The dry house of the Miami Powder works exploded this morning The shock was felt for twenty miles. Property was damaged a mile away Frank Eich, powder boss, and Silas Figgins, engineer, were instantly killed. Several thousand pounds of powder exploded

BLACK FOR GOVERNOR.

SARATOGA, N. Y. Aug. 26—[By Associated Press]—Congressman Frank S. Black, of Troy, was nominated for governor on the second ballot, today, by the Republican state convention.

Timothy Woodruff, of Brooklyn, was nomited for lieutenant governor, and Isaac C Van Ness, of Syracuse, associate judge of the court of appeals. The convention the adjourned.

IMMENSE LOSS BY FIRE.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Aug. 26.—[By Associated Press]—The Diamond Match Co. loss at Ontonagon is nearly three million dollars, and insurance only $75,000. The loss of the balance of the village is two millions, with three hundred thousand insurance.

Potts Endorsed for Congress.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Aug. 26.—The Columbiana county conventions of the Democratic and Populist parties were both held at Columbiana. Wilson S. Potts, editor of the Lisbon Patriot, was endorsed for congress. Ex-Congressman Ikirt, of this city, wanted the endorsement, but was defeated 2 to 1. The Populists refused to endorse Potts, but the two conventions met jointly and nominated a fusion ticket

Rough on the Fusionists.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—[By Associated Press]—The law of the state requires that the names of Presidential electors be arranged alphabetically on the ticket, in groups under the party designation. The secretary of state says he cannot, therefore, place the Democratic-Populist fusion electors upon the ticket.

No Campaign Assessments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—[By Associated Press]—The civil service commission has issued an order to federal office holders, warning them against soliciting or making contributions for campaign purposes. It affects all branches of the service. Violators will be prosecuted.

The Michigan Fusion.

BAY CITY, Mich., Aug. 26—[By Associated Press]—The conferees of the three conventions have decided to make the name of the fusion ticket party the Democratic People's Union Silver party. The Populists will name three electors and auditor general.

No need to scratch your life away. Doan's Ointment brings instant relief in all cases of Itching Piles, Pin Worms, Eczema, Ringworms, Hives or other itchiness of the skin. Get it from your dealer.

THE FISHERMEN MEET

And Adopt Rules that All Sportsmen Should Remember.

A number of the more ardent disciples of Izaak Walton, of the city, met in the office of the Massillon Water Supply Company, Monday evening, and decided to take every measure for the perpetuity and protection of the sport. the first being to adopt the following:

Rules and regulations for fishing in the Massillon Water Supply Company's reservoir:

First. The reservoir will be opened to the public for fishing two days of each week, viz: Wednesday and Saturday, commencing September 2 and continuing to November 1, 1896.

Second. All fishing must be done with rod, line and hook from the bank only, the pole to be held in the hand. Any person found fishing with a net or any device whatever, other than rod, line and hook, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law

Third During the fishing season no boats will be allowed on the reservoir.

Fourth Shooting on the premises is positively forbidden. Any person found using firearms on the reservoir lands will be prosecuted under Sec. 6966 Ohio Statutes, relating to birds, game and fish.

Fifth. The building of fires on the premises is forbidden.

Sixth. The reservoir was stocked with fish three years ago and will be open to the public several months each year on condition that the fences, buildings, banks and other property of the Water Supply Company is not disturbed or damaged

Signed,
A W INMAN, Superintendent.
WM CALDWELL, Game Warden.

A Fruitless Conference.

The conference at Toledo between the Ohio Coal Traffic Association and the Michigan lines didn't prove to be productive of any result. The only action taken was the appointment of a committee to confer with the Indiana lines interested and some of the absent Michigan lines. In a general discussion of the situation several of the Ohio lines favored fixing a 35-cent differential between the rates from the Indiana and Ohio mines. They claimed that it would finally have to be fought out on this line and that now is just the time to settle question, They declare that they absolutely will not submit to a 50 cent differential. They more conservative urged an investigation and asked for the appointment of a committee. As the result very little attention will be paid to rate agreement.

Harmonia Band Concert.

The Harmonia band will play in the park Friday night, weather permitting. Programme:

March..... ..."The Band Played On."
....arr. L. O. DeWitt.
Overture....Poet and Peasant....v. Fr. v. Suppe
Selection Queen of Autumn....v. Carl Bigge.
Contest Polka for Eb clarinet, solo by Prof. Oscar Puegner arr. Tillpovski
Waltz.....Auf wieder sehn.....H. Helncke.
Grand sacred Potpourri..Joy to the World,
....Barnhouse.
March.....St. Louis Cadets.....v. L. Heed.
Prof. Oscar Puegner, Director.

Since 1878 there have been nine epidemics of dysentery in different parts of the country in which Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was used with perfect success. Dysentery, when epidemic, is almost as severe and dangerous as Asiatic cholera. Heretofore the best efforts of the most skilled physicians have failed to check its ravages; this remedy, however, has cured the most malignant cases, both of children and adults, and under the most trying conditions, which proves it to be the best medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale by the Saltsman Drug Co.

Why Is It,

If catarrh is a blood disease, as some claim, that physicians frequently advise change of air and climate to those suffering? Catarrh is a climatic affection, and nothing but a local remedy or a change of climate will cure it. Ely's Cream Balm is so efficient as to do away with the necessity of leaving home and friends, causing instant relief, and is a real cure of catarrh.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

WHITE ROSE FLOUR--

Has been tested by many of the best housekeepers in Massillon and vicinity. Wherever tried it has given *Perfect Satisfaction.*. WHY DON'T YOU TRY IT? Highest Market Price paid for wheat at the . . . . . .

POCOCK MILLS. MASSILLON, ...OHIO.. **M. NEAL, Prop.**

MOUNT UNION COLLEGE,
ALLIANCE, OHIO.

DEPARTMENTS:—Preparatory, Collegiate Normal, Commercial (including Shorthand and Typewriting), Music, Art, Elocution, etc. Fall term Opens Aug. 25.
EXPENSES LOW.
Send for Catalogue to PRESIDENT MARSH.

Stuff which has the summerish complexion has been invited to go. Price the persuader. We want Room for Fall Goods. SPANGLER & Co. New New New Fall Hats. Ties. Caps.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

M'KINLEY ON POLITICS.

East Liverpool Potters Come to Canton.

THEY WANT MORE TARIFF

Workingmen Made Idle by the Operations of the Wilson Bill Assemble Before the McKinley Porch—A Delegation Also Arrives from Knox County, Ohio.

CANTON, Aug. 24.—A thousand workmen from the potteries at East Liverpool called on Major McKinley today. W. B. Blake, a pottery worker, made an address saying that under the Wilson tariff law nine million dollars of foreign crockery had entered our ports, every dollar worth of which but for that law would have been made by American workmen.

Major McKinley spoke as follows:

Mr. Blake and my fellow-citizens:—I can not conceal and I would not conceal the pleasure which this visit, on the part of the citizens of East Liverpool and of eastern Columbiana county, has given me this morning. I have been deeply moved by the warm and generous words spoken by Mr. Blake, and nothing gives me greater comfort, nothing brings me more satisfaction than to feel that I have behind me, supporting me and the great principles for which I stand, the workingmen of my old congressional district. I can not forget that you trusted me in my young manhood, for which I am deeply grateful; and that you have ever since followed me with your unfaltering confidence, for which I am deeply thankful today. I remember the first time I ever looked into the faces of an East Liverpool audience 20 years ago, and then as now, I was speaking for sound money and the protective tariff. (Applause.)

Twenty years ago I was sent for the the first time to the national house of representatives from this district. Your spokesman has alluded most graciously to what he terms the aid I have given to your great industry. If I have done anything for you, my fellow-men, anywhere, my reward is sufficient in finding that the workingmen are employed and that happy homes are scattered all over our land. (Applause).

There is no industry, my fellow citizens, in the United States, which demands or deserves protection from the tariff laws more than yours. It is a business requiring technical and artistic knowledge and the most careful attention to the many and delicate processes through which the raw material must pass to the finished product. Down in 1863 the pottery business had experienced little or no successes, and had made but slight advancement in a practical and commercial way. At the close of the low tariff of 1860 there was one pottery in the United States, with ten small kilns. Decorating kilns were not known. In 1873, encouraged by the tariff and the gold premiums which were paid the business increased to 20 potteries, with 68 kilns, but still no decorating kilns. The capital invested was $1,020,000 and the value of the produt was $1 080,000. In 1882 there were 55 potteries, 244 kilns, 26 decorating kilns with a capital invested of $5,076,000 and the value of the product over 5,000,000 of dollars. The wages in the potteries in 1882 were $2,387,009.

The difference between the wages of labor in this country and competing countries you know better than I can tell you. When the law of 1883 was enacted I stated on the floor of congress that if the duty of 50 per cent. and 60 per cent. was given as recommended by a bill then pending, in less than five years the quality of American ware would be improved, the quantity increased and the price to the consumer sensibly diminished. That prophecy has been more than verified. In 1882 an assorted crate of ware sold for $57.00, and the same, only better ware, sells now for less than $40 00

The selling price of all decorated ware was from 50 to 100 per cent. higher in '82 than in '90, and no domestic manufactures and assorted crates of ware sold at $95.30 in '82. In 1890, with domestic competition, with large potteries in the country everywhere, labor and capital at home, the same decorated crate was selling for less than $40 00. The rate of business during the last three years of my term, without any actual knowledge about it, I think I am safe in saying that you have not been so prosperous as you were prior to 1893, and that the past three years have been years of unsteady, irregular employment and reduced wages—less work and less pay.

My fellow citizens, the people in 1892 were busy at work and gave little attention to politics. They will not be fooled in the same way again. (Applause.) They have more time this year (laughter) than they had four years ago, and are giving earnest attention and active work to the national contest which is engaging the country. We are growing more and more to recognize the great necessity of every citizen giving personal and serious thought to his political duties. Business men, working men and the people generally are coming to realize that business and politics are closely related—that bad politics mean bad business, and that politics cannot be neglected without endangering our occupations, our earnings and our labor We have had some distressing experience in this direction, which has taught us that if we do not keep our business, our business will not keep us, and that if somebody else does our work, we will have no work at home to do. The people are settled in one purpose this year, they will tolerate the surrender of any more of their business, and will, as possible, recover what they have already lost (Good.) They know when they lost it, they know how they lost it and they know how to get it back again and they mean to do it. (Applause.)

Another growing sentiment among the people is that much as they are attached to old party associations and hard as it is to separate old relations, they would rather break with their party any day in the year than to break up their business ties, and the good of the country is more to be desired than the success of any political party. Men will no longer follow party when it leads away from business success and prosperity, when its politics cripple our industries and cut off the earning power of labor. They will not follow a party whose policies imperil our financial integrity and the honor of the country. We are learning another thing, my fellow citizens—indeed, we know it already, that no matter what kind of money we have, we cannot get it unless we have work (Cries of "That's right," and applause.)

Whether it is poor money or whether it is good money; whether it is gold or whether it is silver, we cannot get one dollar of it unless we have employment for our hands and our heads. (Applause) And we know another thing, that when we have work we would rather have our pay in good honest dollars with the most purchasing power, a dollar which will not depreciate in our own hands over night, but will be good every day and every year and everywhere. (Applause)

We cannot help labor by reducing the value of money in which labor is paid. (Applause) The way to help labor is to provide it with steady work and good wages and then have those good wages always paid in good money, (applause.) as sound as the government and as unsullied as this flag. (Applause)

I thank you, my fellow citizens, for this call and for the warm messages brought to me by your spokesman, and it will give me very great pleasure to meet and greet every one of my old friends of East Liverpool, for I never can forget and I would not forget the unvarying kindness I have always had at your hands. (Applause.)

About one o'clock seven car loads of farmers from Knox county reached Canton. Preceded by a wagon load of hay driven by a local farmer they called on McKinley. A speech was made by H. D. Critchfield, of Mt. Vernon. McKinley made quite a lengthy address.

EVENTS AT CANTON.

The Calliope Displeases the Horses—A New Suit Instituted.

CANTON, Aug. 24.—Military Companies S, F and L, of the Third Battalion, Eighth Regiment, are planning to spend three days at Meyer's lake during September, in order to secure target practice and extended order in field manouvers. They will be joined by the hospital and signal corps.

The New Castle people had several mishaps on Saturday. A horse on East Fourth street had decided objections to the steam calliope, brought by the visitors, and breaking from his hitching post managed to do considerable damage. The owner of the horse was recompensed by the calliope operators.

A young man, who declined to give his name, went into Dr. Evans's office to have several bad cuts in his face sewed up. He had come with the New Castle delegation and had evidently been celebrating.

About 100 of the visitors missed their return train and were obliged to spend the night in Canton.

Charles Williams, one of the visitors, overcome by the joys and sorrows of the day, fell asleep in a Saxton street resort, and woke up to find that $50 had been taken from him. The police are investigating.

A suit has been entered by Emery T. Chandler against Mary L., Robert and George W. Lomady. The action has been brought to quiet a title to property, which the plaintiff claims to have bought from the defendants. The plaintiff alleges that she bought the lot in good faith, but now finds that it stands three and two-tenths feet on another lot Pease, Baldwin & Young are her counsel.

Joseph P. Smith, ex-state librarian, with his wife and children, who have been guests at the McKinley residence, spent Sunday with National Chairman M. A. Hanna, in Cleveland. They expect to return to Canton this week.

We lived in a country of which the principal scourge is stomach trouble.

It is more wide-spread than any other disease, and very nearly, more dangerous.

One thing that makes it so dangerous is that it is so little understood

If it were better understood, it would be more feared, more easily cured, less universal than it is now.

So, those who wish to be cured take Shaker Digestive Cordial because it goes to the root of the trouble as no other medicine does. The pure, harmless, curative herbs and plants, of which it is composed, are what render it so certain and, at the same time, so gentle a cure.

It helps and strengthens the stomach, purifies and tones up the system.

Sold by druggists, price 10 cents to $1.00 per bottle.

G. A. R., Attention!

That all members of the G. A. R., together with their families and friends, may attend the annual encampment, G. A. R, to be held at St. Paul. Sept. 1 to 4 next, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., will sell tickets at the very low rate of one cent per mile. Tickets will be good to return on or before Sept. 15, with the privilege of extension until Sept. 30 by depositing return portion of tickets with the joint agent at St. Paul prior to Sept. 15. Tickets reading via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. are good going or returning by any one of its various lines running between Chicago and St. Paul. Special cars will be run through from Buffalo and other eastern points without change. All who intend visiting St. Paul at the time of the annual encampment are requested to call on their nearest ticket agent for tickets and see that they read via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. For maps, time tables, rates of fare and full information regarding special through cars, address Wm. Kelly, Jr., T. P. A., 220 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

Cheap Excursion to the West and Northwest.

On August 4, 18, September 1, 15, 29, October 6 and 20, 1896, the North-Western line (Chicago & North-Western R'y) will sell Home Seekers' excursion tickets at very low rates to a large number of points in the West and Northwest. For full information apply to ticket agents of connecting lines or address W. B. Kniskern, G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

Niagara Falls Excursion

Saturday, August 29. Through sleepers and ladies' cars. C., L. & W. and N. Y., C. & St. L. Rys. Round trip from Massillon, $4.

SKIRTS AND WAISTS.

NOVELTIES INDICATED BY THE MODELS FROM PARIS.

Skirts Are Left Open In Front—The New Waists—The Latest Sleeves Are Ugly, but They Have Dwindled In Size—New Dress Goods.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—I imagine I must feel very much like the Ancient Mariner when his becalmed ship began to move backward and forward preparatory to making a final start, for there are now a few ripples upon the calm waters and a few new things which the modistes are willing to show. They indicate that it will not be long before the ships will all be in with their freightage of beautiful things. Up to the present the models are of exceptional beauty, though not so strikingly original as they have been sometimes. Just now the most marked innovations I have found consist in the skirts left

NEW SLEEVES IN NEW GOWNS.

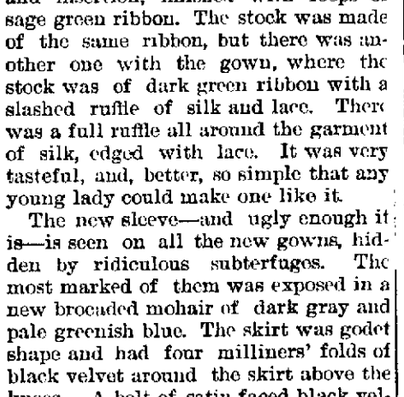
open in front over a panel, front breadth or tablier, as one may choose to call it, of a different material. This may be of very fine and thin stuff, puffed or gathered, or "bubbled," as the French call it under the name of buillonne. This means that the light material is so puffed as to look like a kettle full of soap bubbles. It is very effective.

The waists are marked by fine taste rather than a wild desire for striking effect. The Louis XVI basque and coat are still in and will continue to be worn. Some are being made now in very rich, smooth face velvets, the bottoms of the coat being faced up with satin, which shows up well in the folds. It is said that velvet will be worn far more generally even than last winter in black and all rich colors, particularly brick red, cardinal, ruby, purple, green and faience blue. The delft blues are favorites in other materials.

One of the dressiest waists I have seen this season was of fine striped taffeta, sage green and white. The sleeves were very novel. The sleeve itself was tight to the shoulder, but over that there were set three ruffles, each edged with lace and headed by insertion. The waist was brought down and shirred, front and back, and a band of insertion went around the bust. A square yoke shaped collar was made entirely of lace and insertion, finished with loops of sage green ribbon. The stock was made of the same ribbon, but there was another one with the gown, where the stock was of dark green ribbon with a slashed ruffle of silk and lace. There was a full ruffle all around the garment of silk, edged with lace. It was very tasteful, and, better, so simple that any young lady could make one like it.

The new sleeve—and ugly enough it is—is seen on all the new gowns, hidden by ridiculous subterfuges. The most marked of them was exposed in a new brocaded mohair of dark gray and pale greenish blue. The skirt was godet shape and had four milliners' folds of black velvet around the skirt above the knees. A belt of satin faced black velvet ribbon was tied in long loops and ends. The waist was blouse shaped, of the mohair, and had a plastron, shield shaped, made of puffed white tulle over pink silk. There was a full ruff of the same at the top of the neck, above a black velvet roll. The tight coat sleeves reached the wrist, where there was an extremely narrow ruching of lace. On the upper part of the sleeve there were three rolls of velvet, each having a narrow, upright ruffle of lace. A three inch ruching of white silk mull was put around just above the elbow. There was a simulated figaro of velvet, with two little sprung caps at the shoulders. This shows the keynote of the sleeve.

Another newly imported dress was of spruce colored fine broadcloth. Around the skirt there was a straggling applique of heavy white lace. The sleeves were



NEW WAISTS.

tight to the arms and overlaid with lace. The waist was of the same cloth draped to points front and back. There was a crush belt of faille to match in color. On the shoulders there were two squares bound with mordore velvet ribbon fastened from the centers and left to fall in folds. There to a certain degree hid the sleeves, but did not quite disguise them.

Broadcloth in its most velvety surface will be worn to a great extent by those ladies who do not care for the hairy and curled surfaces on nearly all the new woolens.

OLIVE HARPER.

HARD TO COMBAT.

The Evidence of Our Senses—What Massillon People Say is Pretty Good Proof for Massillon.

When we see it ourselves.
When our own ears hear it.
When our neighbors tell it.
Our friends endorse it.
No better evidence can be had.
It's not what people say in Maine
Or distant mutterings from California.
No deceiving echoes here.
Massillon talk for Massillon people.
Public opinion published for the public good.
There is no proof like home proof.
Home testimony at the back of every box of Doan's Kidney Pills.
Can you believe your neighbors?
Read this statement made by a citizen.

"Did all they were represented to do." is the opening sentence of the statement made by Mrs. Wm. Curtis who can be found at No 49 Plum street. Mr. Curtis is employed at the Sippo Valley Mills and both invite any citizen who doubt the efficacy of Doan's Kidney Pills to interview them personally. Continuing, Mrs. Curtis says:—Since my first child was born, I have been troubled with my kidneys—my back aching a great part of the time and a little worse as the months flew by, with a dull steady ache. My back and kidneys grew so sore that I could not lean against the seat while in church. I could not wear a corset, even the weight of my clothes hurt and dragged the life out of me and at night I had to lie on three pillows and in the morning my back was so sore and lame that I could hardly get out of bed. I took medicines to get relief from the terrible disease, but had never been able to get a permanent cure until one evening when my husband was reading the paper, he remarked, 'Here is a chance for you to get cured, from the way this reads I am inclined to think it will help you. I wish you would go down to Baltzly's drug store and get a box of Doan's Kidney Pills. I got a box and they relieved me at once, and continued to help me. Now my back is stronger than it has been in years and the old symptoms I had so long have disappeared If this statement will encourage others to try Doan's Kidney Pills you are welcome to use it. I am sure they will never regret giving the pill a fair trial.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

William's Kidney Pills

Has no equal in diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. Have you neglected your Kidneys? Have you overworked your nervous system and caused trouble with your Kidneys and Bladder? Have you pains in the loins, side, back, groins and bladder? Have you a flabby appearance of the face, especially under the eyes? Too frequent desire pass urine? William's Kidney Pills will impart new life to the diseased organs, tone up the system and make a new man of you. By mail 50 cents per box.

WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Props., Cleveland, O.

For sale by F, E. Seaman.

PEN PUNCTURES.

There are now 15,000 wheels in the City of Mexico, each subject to an annual tax of $6, payable in monthly installments.

Comparatively few accidents happen to those who ride a wheel which cannot be directly attributed to foolhardiness or carelessness.

In the Manhattan Bicycle club's open hill climbing contest on Eagle Rock hill on Labor day no gear lower than 56 inches will be permitted.

A tiny lamp, with a diamond for a lens and pendent from a handle bar of gold, makes an original and expensive brooch for the wealthy and enthusiastic wheelwoman.

Indianapolis has disposed of 11,005 cycle licenses at $1 each, and the claim is made that fully 5,000 riders in the city have yet to step up to the captain's office and pay for the privilege of cycling.

At the recent cycle festivities at Brussels the king was an interested spectator. To prove that he was interested his majesty presented the committee in charge with a check for $2,000 to help defray the expenses of the affair.

A ten mile road race in Iowa between two undertakers very properly resulted in a dead heat. Now the rivals do not know whether to bury their animosity or let the memory of the contest forever remain embalmed in their memories.

Pavements made of granulated cork mixed with asphalt have proved successful after two years' trial in London and Vienna. They are never slippery, are odorless and do not absorb moisture, besides being clean, elastic and lasting.

Occasionally there appears on the Boulevard, in New York, a tandem cycle, the front seat of which is occupied by a masked woman. Over her mask she wears a veil, in order, doubtless, to render her identity more of a puzzle to the curious.—Wheel.

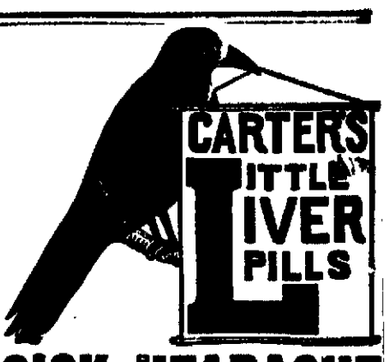
A prominent Texas stockman says that within 20 years the typical Texas pony will be a bicycle. This is evolution with a vengeance.

An ex-member of the Florida legislature from Jackson county fell dead from his bicycle recently while on his way from Marianna to his home at Greenwood, eight miles away.

If Thomas Jefferson were to be elected president this year, it is even money that he would ride up to the capitol for his inauguration on a bike, observes the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A mathematician has computed the movements of a rider's feet while working a bicycle and has demonstrated that it requires less exertion to travel 15 miles on a bicycle than to walk three miles.

Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, who distinguished himself in Atlanta about a year ago by denouncing women who ride bicycles, won the prize in a cake walk the other night, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

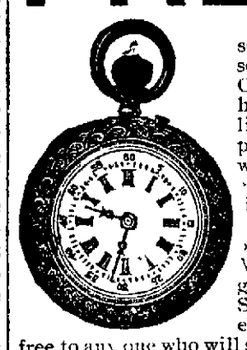
Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

THE INDEPENDENT Co. will print you anything you need in the line of job work.

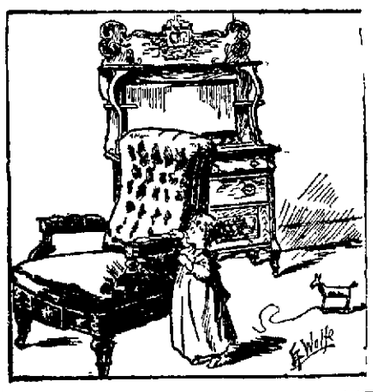
FREE!



This is a handsomely engraved solid silver watch. Over 1,000 girls have been delighted in the past two years with these watches. They are good timekeepers.

The publishers of THE HOME MONTHLY will give one of these Solid Silver Chatelaine Watches free to any one who will send a club of 10 yearly subscribers at 60 cents each. Also choice watches for boys. Send at once for Free Sample Copies, Premium List and subscription blanks to

THE HOME MONTHLY, Pittsburgh, Pa.



You Can't Look Over...

Benedict's Furniture without buying, no matter how hard you try. It is as tempting as a cold draught of water in the desert. Everything Benedict keeps in stock is seasonable and handsome, from the cheapest rocker, couch or easy chair, to the elegant parlor, chamber and dining room suites for any season, at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

Last Call for Mid-Summer Clearance Prices...

To end this remarkable sale of bargains with a grand rush, we have placed on sale

ONE CARLOAD OF ROCKERS...

Bought of the assignee of the largest manufacturers of their line in America.

You Must See Them to Appreciate Prices.....

Display on First Floor Front.

50 Birch and Mahogany Rockers, Cobbler Seats, only.....$2.98
25 Birch Rockers, Tapestry Seats, only..... 3 00
25 Antique Rockers, Velvet Seats, only..... 2.75
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All of above Rockers are large and easy, with arms

All Summer Goods at Cost. Gasoline Stoves, Refrigerators, Lawn and Porch Goods, all departments included, buy at your own price.

SALE POSITIVELY CLOSES SEPT 1st.

The White Palace,

63-65 South Erie Street.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

A MYSTERIOUS LAKE.

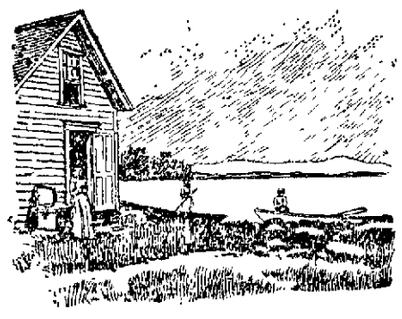
SECRETS, DREAD AND OTHERWISE, OF WINNEPESAUKEE'S WATERS.

Where the Great Spirit Smiled—Strange Disasters—An Island of Rattlesnakes and Trout as Big as Whales—An Alliance of Fact and Fancy.

[Special Correspondence.]

THE WEIRS, Lake Winnepesaukee, Aug. 17.—The beauty about an Indian name is that you may spell it as you please—not get it right at all—and still not be open to criticism. That is why, with the name of this lovely lake, which, anglicized from its original appellation, has had a dozen and more renderings of the original spelling. But, anyway, all agree that its pristine meaning was the "Smile of the Great Spirit," which shows that the New England Indian was nothing if not poetical. It was an apt simile, for, embosomed as it is within the smiling hills of New Hampshire, Winnepesaukee generally is bright and winsome. Then, again, it is gloomy and forbidding, and within its depths lurk dark mysteries which some sorrowing wives and mothers would give half their lives to have revealed. Why, for instance, should the frail boats which embark upon its bosom be always more or less in danger? Why should the fishermen go forth in doubt and return with rejoicings? Why do the wild winds from the White mountains sweep its surface with shriekings and howlings without a moment's warning and with remorseless fury? Who can tell why at times boats have gone out from its tree fringed and sandy shores—gone out in the morning, to be missed in the evening—and never to return? Instances might be multiplied of strange mysterious disasters to small craft, but one or two will suffice. There, for instance, was the clergyman who put out from Wolfeboro with his boat, which he well knew how to manage, full of laughing boys, to go fishing on a near bank within sight of his home. Some hours later the boat was found floating bottom up and after long search the man and five boys lying prone upon the sandy lake bottom in two fathoms of water.

That was four years ago, and no one has yet explained how the disaster happened. Then, again, only two years



A LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE SCENE.

ago, a strong swimmer was drowned between this point and a near island while attempting the rescue of a little boy who had fallen overboard.

Still the lake smiles on as in the times of Indian occupancy and as when good Governor Endicott came up here in the early years of the seventeenth century and placed his mark upon the great rock at the mouth of the Merrimac. With its 20 by 30 miles of area and its 300 islands, Winnepesaukee is the largest lake in this state and in all the New England states except Maine.

But there is another mystery about Winnepesaukee which I almost forgot—that is, its den of rattlesnakes. It is a fact, sorry am I to record it, that the largest settlement of true rattlesnakes so far north as this is on an island in the lake. Rattlesnake island is a large and beautiful isle near the southwestern shore of the lake, about midway between The Weirs and Alton Bay. It is covered with trees, is attractive to look upon, but is avoided as the pestilence would be if it should locate anywhere in this vicinity.

Just how long the snakes have been there no one knows, but tradition states that they were carried there first by a miserable "cuss" on the mainland in order to spite a settler on the island. The first pair propagated and multiplied until the settler was driven from his house and land, which former finally went to ruin and the latter became a wilderness. Snakes and large gray squirrels are the occupants, the sole dwellers on this island, the snakes exclusively occupying the rocks and the squirrels the trees.

A few years ago as I was sailing across the lake I noticed huge volumes of smoke coming out of the woods on Rattlesnake island and was told that it was all afire. Nearly the whole territory was burned over, and it was hoped that all the snakes would be destroyed. But what was the horror of the residents along the shore to see the water alive with rattlers making for land? Hundreds, some say thousands, came ashore and made themselves at home until their rocks had cooled, and then, the natives say, they all went back. That is the curious thing about their being here. We don't find any of them on the mainland unless driven over by some such catastrophe as the one mentioned. Some of the natives who saw them on the way over say that they didn't all swim, but that many of them came over in sailing craft of their own providing—that is, each one took a large chip, then caught a squirrel, who hoisted his tail for a sail, and thus drifted along before the wind, coiled up snugly on deck. As soon as the frail craft reached shore the squirrel hopped off, leaving it in charge of his scaly captain. After the fire had subsided and when the wind had hauled in the right direction the rattlesnakes sought out their navigators again, carried them aboard, where they hoisted sail and took them safely across to the island.

No, this is not a "fish story," but they do tell some of that kind anent the great trout which live here and are caught up to the size of small whales the natives say. Anyway, I myself know of spots where the lake trout abound of an average size of 6 to 10 pounds and running from that up to 15, sometimes to 20. The best time to catch them is in early spring, just as the ice goes out of the lake, by trolling, when a tubful may be caught in a single morning's fishing. But they soon leave the surface and take to the bottom of the lake, whence you can't get them out with a derrick. In order of importance and yields I suppose the winter fishing through the ice is far and away the best.

Large black bass are taken out of the lake at such points as Wolfeboro bridge, Governors island, and, in fact, all along the shore where the right sort of bottom and feed are found. There are immense pickerel here also, but they are hard to hook, and the lake has been stocked with landlocked salmon, now protected by law, which have already attained to 8 and 10 pounds weight. And so, what with the fishing, and the berrying parties to the green islands, and the picnics and prayer meetings, the Winnepesaukeeans have a pretty good time, after all. Next month is open season for game, such as gray squirrels and grouse, and then we shall have a new sort of attraction to the wood covered islands and shores of this beautiful lake.

FRED A. OBER.

WHERE SCHOOL FUNDS GO.

St. Louis Is Investigating Charges Against the School Board.

[Special Correspondence.]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—This city is going through a little housecleaning. An investigation of the school board is being made as the result of some half suppressed scandals which have come out in the last year. These scandals involve both political parties, but at this time they apply particularly to the one which is in the majority. The housecleaning is being done by the decent members of the same party. So it is a family affair.

Last year a member of the school board resigned because he said he could not associate with the men who had been elected to the board. Since that time open charges of corruption and fraud have been made, and six or seven of the school board members have been sent to jail by the supreme court of the state. But the board has not been reformed yet, and it continues to be a stench in the nostrils of decent people.

Here are some of the facts about the board which will be brought out on investigation: A contractor, having some sewer repairs to make, put one man at work on them. When the job was done, he presented a bill for the work of three men. The principal of the school refused to "O. K." it for more than one man, but the contractor got pay for three.

Two sets of double doors in a school building had to be changed. Swinging doors were wanted. The contractor merely changed the hinges on the four sets of doors and took off the knobs. He presented a bill for $120. The principal refused to "O. K." the bill, but it was paid.

A four room addition to a school building was ordered. It was perfectly plain. No furnishings were included in the contract. Even the plumbing was extra. For these four plain brick, wood and plaster rooms the contractor received $16,000.

The jailing of some of the board was the result of their arbitrary action in "stuffing" the election booths in an attempt to perpetuate their hold on office. The supreme court ordered them to obey the law requiring the board to appoint an equal number of election judges from each party. They ignored the order and the supreme court had them locked up. Unfortunately they are again at large. GRANT HAMILTON.

A Battle Against a Monopoly.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHILLICOTHE, O., Aug. 18.—The first battle with the Bell telephone monopoly has been fought here and won. A company organized to compete with the old concern has been established here, and it is doing most of the business.

When the Bell patents expired, about a year ago, there was a rush to organize independent companies. The enormous profits made by the Bell people convinced capitalists all over the country that there was a great deal of money to be made in telephones and capital to start new companies was easy to find.

Most of the people who counted on making such great profits forgot a peculiar feature of the telephone business. The character of the service rendered by a telephone company depends largely on its subscribers. It is not of much value to you to have a telephone in your house unless your butcher, and your baker, and your doctor have telephones. So wherever the new telephone companies have gone hunting for subscribers they have met the inquiry, What other people take your service? If you haven't the people I want, your service would be dear at any price.

This obstacle has proved especially effective in large cities. Another difficulty in large cities lies in the way of getting permission to string wires. In most cities the wires are underground, but whether underground or overhead it is very hard to get permission to string new ones.

In the towns conditions are more encouraging, and here the new company was especially fortunate. Five hundred subscribers were obtained on five year contracts before the Bell people realized that a rival was in the field. Then the competition was met with cuts in price, and a Bell telephone service can be had for $12 a year. With this inducement and with 200 telephones put out free "on approval," the Bell company has only 300 machines in operation. The new company is giving a good service for a fair price and is making a large profit.

The Bell people everywhere are recognizing the possibility of competition and are making concessions to their customers in the hope of staving it off.

A. B. D.

FLORIDA FEATHERS.

SONG AND GAME BIRDS BEING RAPIDLY EXTERMINATED.

The Once Abundant Ibis, Heron, Flamingo and Pelican—Rookeries Silent Where Once Birds Fairly Swarmed—A Plea For Our Feathered Friends.

[Special Correspondence.]

INDIAN RIVER, Florida, Aug. 17.—"You Yankees," as the people resident here have a habit of calling everybody living in the north, are ahead of us in some respects. That we will admit. For instance, you have provided for the preservation of your great rivers by promptly conserving your forests and have looked out for the future of your song birds by passing laws prohibiting their killing or capture. Florida has, I believe, some sort of a bird and game law on her statute books, but it is not by any means rigidly enforced. Even the mocking bird, which any sort of civilized man would be likely to cherish as one of the choicest gifts of heaven, has been almost exterminated. When I first came to Florida, now over 20 years ago, the mocking birds and cardinals were as plenty as sparrows. Now they are hard to find. Indeed, if one is heard near a dwelling place or town, out sallies some ignorant negro or Cracker to shoot him for the few cents he can get for his skin.

Florida has suffered from an influx of so called "naturalists." Men and boys who come down here pretending to be working for "science" have nearly cleaned out all the beautiful birds we had. This state was once the paradise of song and plume birds. Once our groves and meadows were alive with birds of sweetest song and gleamed with those of brightest plumage. But now all is changed. When I first ascended the St. Johns, away back in the seventies, the great white and snowy herons were abundant in every swamp and were seen feeding at every bend of the river. One day, between the St. Johns and Salt lake, I saw and fired at a flock of wild turkeys, seven in number, from the steamer's deck, and, as for deer and alligators, they were almost too numerous to count. Now most of the deer and turkeys have disappeared. I haven't seen one in three months. And even the helpless herons are becoming as scarce as hens' teeth. But it isn't many years since I might have found a heron rookery by looking for it in the right place almost anywhere in or near the upper St. Johns. It would be found situated on an island in the midst of a vast swamp, surrounded with shallow water swarming with gators and snakes. In the daytime you could be assured of its locality by the great flocks of herons hovering over it, some blue, some gray, most of them white as snow. As a boat approached they would rise from the trees and nests by hundreds, making a great commotion, and sail about on wide extended wings, uttering hoarse cries.

When there came a demand for the lovely plumes which the unfortunate herons carried on their backs and the natives found that they could get high prices for them, they were slaughtered

SCENE ON THE COAST OF FLORIDA.

without mercy. The heronries were soon entirely depopulated by bands of lawless gunners, and as this process of extermination has been going on for years the result is that now the birds can rarely be found. It is only by penetrating to the almost unknown swamps in the south of Florida, in the Everglades, that we can find them now in abundance.

Not only the herons, but the rarer ibis, and also the great gray pelicans, were once so numerous here that they could be shot by scores. One of the pelican rookeries was half way down Indian river and when I saw it first the mangrove trees were bending beneath the weight of their big, bulky nests and filled with eggs and young. These pelicans, by the way, are solemn looking birds, clumsy and big, who are always industriously fishing when not pursuing their lumbering flights along the coast. They fly just above the surface of the water, scanning it sharply as they go along. Suddenly they see a shoal of fish, and quick as a flash they drop among their finny prey, seize as many as their bills can hold, then quickly elevate their heads and throw them into the great pouches beneath. But they are not often left unmolested to enjoy their captures, for there is a species of gull which usually attends upon them and annoys them dreadfully by stealing the fish right out of their mouths. This bird is called the "laughing gull" because of its shrill cry. It awaits the moment when the clumsy pelicans have their heads up, striving to throw the fish into their pouches, and then pounces upon them. While the poor pelicans are shaking the water out of their eyes the gulls seize the fish from beneath their very noses, as it were, and then fly off with them, laughing heartily at the victims of their cunning. The stupid fishers seem to pay no attention to these sea robbers, but go on fishing as though nothing had happened. In the haunts of the pelicans were formerly found the extremely rare scarlet ibis, the stately flamingoes and the swift flying man-o'-war hawks, but to get them now we must take a run over to the Bahamas. In some of the least visited of these islands the flamingoes still breed, building curious nests of mud and clay half as high as themselves. I have seen them there and on the coast of Mexico, but never in Florida. They look at a distance like soldiers in scarlet uniform, and when flying above the sea appear like a great red cloud moving across the horizon.

But, I fear, both the flamingo and the ibis are no longer to be regarded as denizens of the United States, having been driven away by the persistent shooting of many years.

It will not be long, I predict, before all the lovely birds of Florida will be as extinct as the dodo unless our legislators shall be taken with a spasm of sense and enact a game law that shall protect them. Meanwhile I would implore the so termed scientists and taxidermists to keep away for a number of years—at any rate during the breeding seasons—until our birds shall have a chance to recuperate.

J. W. BARTRAM.

REFRIGERATOR CARS.

That Is What the Trolley Cars Are In Some Cities.

[Special Correspondence.]

NASHVILLE, Aug. 17.—Captain Steiger, the owner of the electric traction lines of Nashville, has just returned from St. Louis, where he went to investigate the means of bringing business to street railroads. He got some ideas there and in Cincinnati which will be adopted in Nashville this summer. In company with Mr. F. N. Judson he shot the shoots and rode on the gravity railroad at St. Louis and saw thousands of people gathered at the free shows which are a part of street railroad equipment in these days of the trolley.

A large part of the income of the trolley lines in summer is derived from people who want to be refrigerated. The first cable cars east of San Francisco were introduced in Chicago. People began to ride on these cars on summer evenings because the speed at which they moved created a breeze which dried up perspiration if it did not always cool the skin. When the first cable line in St. Louis was opened, this refrigerating business was so great that double decked cars were put on, and they did a lively business on summer nights. With the introduction of the trolley, which is even swifter than the cable car, the summer evening business has grown to enormous proportions.

Washington city has cable and electric lines, and the cars are crowded every summer evening. Beyond the city limits trolley cars run to Chevy Chase, Glen Echo, Arlington, and even Mount Vernon, carrying throngs of people. From Rochester the trolley cars run out to the lake, and they carry thousands of people every night. The Cincinnati lines climb the hills among which the hot city is pocketed and go far out into the cool country away from the roasted brick and mortar. The St. Louis car lines go into the country—some of them 40 miles. The trolley lines of Boston go up the coast farther than a man would want to travel in a night.

All these lines and the rapid transit lines of other cities have been doing a heavy refrigerating business every summer, but in the last two years the natural summer trade has not satisfied the owners of the trolley lines in some cities, and they have established places of amusement. Detroit did this last summer. Cincinnati followed suit this year. Other cities have done the same, and Nashville is about to follow their example. But in St. Louis Captain Steiger saw the most elaborate trolley entertainments that are to be found in the United States. On one road, at a station about six miles west of the courthouse, is a minstrel show quite equal to some that are seen in theaters, and for a 5 cent fare you can ride out to the station and see the minstrels. There are reserved seats, of course, for which an extra price is charged, and there are coin tempters, such as gravity railroads, refreshment booths, etc. On the lines of two other roads are the shoots, that extraordinary entertainment which Paul Boyton founded at Coney Island last year. The shoot is a long, steep slide down which a batteau slips on an iron track at great speed, striking the surface of a lake below with force enough to send it skipping over the water like a pebble cast by an expert boy. Another line, running to the government reservation at Jefferson barracks, has band concerts. There are free concerts also at Forest park. Thousands of people ride out every night to these shows, and the receipts of the trolley companies must be enormous. JENNINGS EAKIN.

Political Expediency.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—"I have interviewed a great many public men in my time," said Perry Sanford Heath, "and when I see a public man denying the correctness of an interview I always look on him with the eye of suspicion." Mr. Heath is the boss literarian of the Republican party now. He has charge of the bureau for the dissemination of high tariff, gold standard arguments founded by Mark Hanna. Mr. Heath has a very wide acquaintance among the public men and they trust him implicitly.

"One experience taught me what political expediency will make a man do," said Mr. Heath. "I won't mention his name. He was a good friend of mine, and one day he sat down in my office at Washington and gave me a very important interview to use in the Indianapolis Journal. He saw it before it was sent out and approved it. When it was published, he received telegrams from some of his friends saying he had made a mistake; that the publication would hurt him. The next day the paper reached Washington, and the interview was quoted on the floor of the house. My friend got up and denounced the interview as utterly false. Then he left the capitol, hurried to my office and begged me to say nothing about the matter. I said nothing. Perhaps for the credit of my profession I should have been less considerate. But his denial did not deceive any one who knew me, and it probably saved his political scalp.

G. G. B.

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A WIDELY known Wisconsin publisher, who resides at Green Bay, writes March 6th, 1895, as follows:

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VISITORS AT CANTON.

Potters and Farmers Called on Mr. McKinley.

THE MAJOR MADE TWO SPEECHES.

One Was on the Tariff and Its Relation to the Pottery Business, the Other to the Farming Interests — Advocated Sounded Money.

CANTON, O., Aug. 25.—A thousand workmen from the 28 potteries of East Liverpool, O., traveled 75 miles to this city to call on Major McKinley at his home. This glazed ware industry has been established in America since Major McKinley was sent to congress from this district 20 years ago.

Later a party of seven carloads of Knox county farmers reached Canton by a special Pennsylvania train. They had the Centerburg (O.) Cornet band with them, and no more enthusiastic delegation has reached Canton than they. They marched the mile from the station to the McKinley home in good form,

A local farmer headed the parade with a load of new mown hay. Mr. H. D. Critchfield of Mount Vernon, a son of a Knox County farmer, made a neat presentation speech. Major McKinley's response was repeatedly interrupted with applause.

Major McKinley in his talk to the Knox county farmers, said:

Whatever the farmer is suffering today is because his competitors have increased in numbers and because his best customers are out of work. [Applause and cries of "You are right."] I do not know that we can decrease the number of your competitors, but with the adoption of a true American protective policy we can set your best customers to work. [Tremendous cheering.] We have suffered in our foreign trade and we have suffered in our domestic trade. Farmers have suffered in their export trade and they have likewise suffered in the home market. Under the Republican tariff law of 1890 we imported in 1893 over 111,000,000 pounds of wool valued at over $13,000,000. In 1895, under the Democratic tariff law, we imported 248,000,000 pounds of wool valued at $33,770,000. Nearly $20,000,000 worth more of wool were imported under the Democratic tariff law than under the Republican tariff law in 1894. The imports of woolen goods in 1894 amounted to $16,809,000 and in 1895 to $57,494,000. From the reports of the treasury department at Washington we find there were 47,273,000 sheep in the United States in 1892, valued at $125,909,000. On the 1st of January, 1896, there were 38,298,000 sheep in the United States, valued at $65,000,000, a decrease of 9,000,000 in the number of sheep and of $60,000,000 in value; $2,000,000 worth more of shoddy was imported under the Democratic tariff law than under the Republican tariff law.

In woolen goods the difference is more than $50,000,000 in favor of the foreign manufacturer and against the domestic producer. The total loss in these three items to the American woolgrowers and the wageearners in American woolen factories is more than $62,000,000. Is it any wonder that sheep husbandry is no longer profitable? So with other agricultural products. During the last 17 months of the Republican tariff law there were imported in this country 140,000 tons of hay and during the first 17 months of the Democratic tariff law there were imported 873,000 tons. The Wilson law gave the foreign producers a market for 233,000 tons more than they had enjoyed in the last 17 months under the Republican tariff law. This loss exceeds $2,000,000.

The total wheat, rye, barley, oats and corn crops for 1895 amounted to 3,556,000,000 bushels. The total of this product exported was 132,364,000 bushels, or a little less than 4 per cent of the total product annually and more than 96 per cent was consumed at home. The great bulk was consumed by your own fellow-citizens, your own natural consumers and customers. In 1891-2, we exported $1,420,000,000 worth of agricultural products. In 1895-6, the first two years under the Democratic tariff law, we exported $1,124,000,000 worth. We exported, therefore, $319,000,000 worth less in the two years under the Democratic tariff law than in the two years under the Republican tariff law. Depression in agriculture has always followed low tariff legislation. It was so after the tariff of 1846, and it has been so under the tariff of 1894.

He quoted from the presidential messages of Fillmore, Jackson and Buchanan to show that a low tariff policy had always worked to the hardship of agriculture.

Then he said: Can the farmer be helped by free coinage of silver? [Cries of "no, no, no."] No, forever no, my fellow citizens, (cries of "hurrah for McKinley") he cannot be helped, because if the nominal price of grain were to rise through an inflation of the currency the price of everythingelse would rise also, and the farmer would be relatively no better off than he was before. [Cries of "that's right major."] He would not get any more real value for his grain than he gets now, and would suffer from the general demoralization which would follow the free coinage of silver. You can not help the farmer by more coinage of silver; he can only be helped by more consumers for his products. You cannot help him by free trade, but as I have shown he can be hurt, and seriously hurt, by the free introduction of competiting products into this country.

Better a thousand times enlarge the markets for American products than to enlarge the mints for the silver product of the world. [Tremendous cheering and cries of "you are right."] You might just as well understand now that you cannot add value to anything by diminishing the measure of the value with which the thing is sold or exchanged. [Great cheering and cries of "hurrah for McKinley."] If you can increase the value by lowering the measure of value, and you want to benefit the farmer, then make the bushel smaller, the pound lighter and declare a legal dozen less than 12. [Great laughter.] The home market is the best friend of the farmer. It is his best market. It is his only reliable market. It is his own natural market. He should be protected in its enjoyment by wise tariff legislation, and this home market should not be permitted to be destroyed by lessening the demand for American labor and diminishing the pay of American workmen, and thereby diminishing the demand for agricultural products. [Applause.]

When the farmer has got consumers, he wants his pay for what he sells in such unquestioned coin that he will know it is good not only today, but will be certain to be good every day of the year and in all countries of the world. [Long and enthusiastic applause.] Free silver will not cure over production nor under consumption. [Laughter.] Free silver will not remove the competition of Russia, India and the Argentine Republic. This competition would remain if you would coin all the silver of the world. Free silver will not increase demand for your wheat or make a single new consumer. You don't get consumers through the mints. [Great laughter and cries of "no, no."] You get them through the factories. [Cries of "that's right."] You will not get them by increasing the circulation of money in the United States. You will only get them by increasing the manufacturing establishments in the United States.

FREE SILVER IN MEXICO.

Low Wages and High Prices—An Engineer's Experience.

The friends of free silver try to persuade us that it would not matter if the United States did go on a silver basis and was reduced to the same condition as Mexico (as it would be), "because," they say, "labor in Mexico is very highly paid." Is it? That is what a correspondent of Dixie, the southern newspaper, writes from Mexico—and no one will claim that Dixie is a gold bug organ or is interested in misleading railway men. The correspondent writes:

I was amused at the way one of the conductors with whom I talked referred to his salary. I asked him what his position was worth. "Well," he said, "that's a pretty hard question to answer. When the month is up the paymaster hands me out 150 Mexican dollars, and it depends upon what the market price of these dollars happens to be on that particular day as to what amount I have earned during the month. Sometimes the dollars are worth 55 cents each, sometimes 52 cents each, sometimes more or less; but the truth of it is I never know what I have earned until I investigate and learn the market quotations on Mexican dollars."

"Well," I said, "how do your expenses in Mexico compare with expenses that you would have in the United States?"

"My expenses in Mexico are greater," he said. "For a while I was on the upper end of the road and boarded at San Antonio, Tex. There I paid $18 per month board. Now I am boarding in Torreon and pay $40 per month board in Mexican money. But what goes the hardest with me is that I have to pay so much for wearing apparel. If I could wear what is made here in Mexico I could get it very cheaply, but I have to buy American shirts, American shoes and hats, and, indeed, practically everything I wear comes from the United States.

"They don't manufacture articles of a character here in Mexico suitable for our use, so when I buy a pair of shoes I have to pay double value and duty added. That makes this pair of shoes that I am wearing worth $7.50 in Mexican money, and I could buy the same shoes in Texas for $3.50 or $3. The same is true about everything that I wear, and I'll tell you the truth, friend, when I've paid my board and settled for the things that I've been compelled to buy during the month I wouldn't be a welcome guest in a poker game."

CONVINCING FIGURES.

The Cost of Necessaries Under Free Silver and the Gold Standard.

The most convincing argument against free silver coinage among workingmen is the fact that it would greatly increase their living expenses without proportionately increasing their wages, if, indeed, it would not take from them the opportunity to labor at any price. Read the following tables of prices in Mexico and the United States:

COST OF FOOD, CLOTHING AND FURNITURE IN MEXICO—FREE SILVER STANDARD.

Iron bedstead	$ 18 00
Matress and pillows (stuffed with wool and cotton)	18 00
Blankets	6 00
Sheeting, per yard	67
Two chairs, table and wardrobe (of stained pine)	35 00
Three-piece oak bedroom set	$150 00@200 00
American ingrain	1 35@ 2 25
Coffee, per pound	60
Butter averages per pound	50@ 60
Ham and bacon, per pound	36
Lard, per pound	24
Bread, per pound	12
Rolls, per dozen	24
Milk, per quart	18
Kerosene, per gallon	48
Beef and meat, per pound	18
Soup meat, per pound	10@ 12
Unbleached muslin, per yard	15
Cheapest calico, per yard	13
Pay for housemaid, per month	4 00
Average pay or labor, per month	8 00
Streetcar driver, per day	75
Streetcar conductor per day	1 00

COST OF FOOD, CLOTHING AND FURNITURE IN UNITED STATES—GOLD STANDARD.

Iron bedstead	$ 3 50
Matress and pillows (stuffed with wool and cotton)	8 00@ 10 00
Blankets, per pair	3 45
Sheeting, per yard	20@ 50
Two chairs, table and wardrobe (of stained pine)	5 00
Three-piece oak bedroom set	15 00@ 30 00
American ingrain, per yard	50
Coffee, per pound	20
Butter averages per pound	17
Ham and bacon, per pound	12@ 14
Lard, per pound	6
Bread, per pound	3
Rolls, per dozen	8
Milk, per quart	6
Kerosene, per gallon	12
Beef and meat, per pound	10
Soup meat, per pound	4
Unbleached muslin, per yard	7
Cheapest calico, per yard	6
Pay for housemaid, per week	3 50
Average pay for labor, per month	40 00
Streetcar driver or motorman	2 00@ 2 50
Streetcar conductor	2 00@ 2 25

The Burden of Proof.

The burden of proof rests, of course, on the free silver people. They propose a radical and revolutionary change in our financial system, and it is for them to demonstrate that it will produce beneficial results. They want to make an experiment which will turn out disastrously if it does not work favorably. The experience of countries already having the silver standard shows indisputably that there it causes evil, for instance, in sending up prices of the necessaries of life while it does not raise wages correspondingly.

Hence it is for the free silver people and newspapers to prove absolutely that their scheme would produce no such result in this country especially, and to show why we should be an exception to the general rule. If a man wants to sell you a contrivance which, he says, will enable you to jump from Trinity steeple without hurting yourself, and proposes that you shall try it to test his pretentions, you are likely to decline, especially if it has proved unsuccessful when tried by other people.—New York Sun.

Certainly We Can.

Candidate Bryan, with much gusto, asks why the United States can not "maintain a financial system of our own." No one says we can not, Mr. Bryan, but the Republican party says that it must be an honest system. There's the difference between your position and that of the Republican party.

Repudiation.

It is better for a Democratic to repudiate his party than to vote with it for the repudiation of honest debts.—Globe Democrat.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large sized bottles only fifty cents at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says; "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with la grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail, and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use, and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chiblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Take Your Vacation Now.

Go to picturesque Mackinac Island via the D. & C. (Coast Line). It only costs $13.50 from Detroit, $15 50 from Toledo, $18 00 from Cleveland for the round trip, including meals and berths. Tickets good for 60 days, bicycles carried free. One thousand miles of lake and river riding on new modern steel steamers for the above rates. Send 2c. for illustrated pamphlet Address, A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., Detroit.

Healthy, Happy Children

are those whose mothers have been, and are, healthy. The best intentioned woman in the world will fall short of her duty to her children if she is worried and wearied with weakness and sickness. Most all melancholy, listless, languid women are sick women. Every woman who will take the trouble to notice, will find that at certain fixed periods she is nervous, cross and despondent Any irregularity makes the conditions worse Even a well woman is less amiable than usual at these times. What can be expected from a sick woman? When every movement is a dreary drag, when the nerves are all on edge in sympathy with the particular ones affected—when it seems that death were very much preferable to living—what can a woman do for children then?

It is every woman's duty to be well and healthy. There is no reason why she should be otherwise if only she will take proper care of herself and take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription when she needs it. This celebrated remedy has been used in the invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y., of which Dr. Pierce is Chief Consulting Physician and specialist, for over 30 years. Thousands of women have been cured by it.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

My little boy, when two years of age, was taken very ill with bloody flux. I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and luckily procured part of a bottle. I carefully read the directions and gave it accordingly. He was very low, but slowly and surely he began to improve, gradually recovered, and is now as stout and strong as ever. I feel sure it saved his life. I never can praise the remedy half its worth. I am sorry every one in the world does not know how good it is, as I do. Mrs. Lina S. Hinton, Grahamsville, Marion Co., Florida. For sale by The Saltsman Drug Co.

Six weeks ago I suffered with a very severe cold; was almost unable to speak. My friends all advised me to consult a physician. Noticing Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised in the St. Paul Volks Zeitung, I procured a bottle, and after taking it a short while was entirely well. I now most heartily recommend this remedy to anyone suffering with a cold. WM. KEIL, 678 Selby Ave., St. Paul, Minn. For sale by the Saltsman Drug Co.

Think it Over.

Have you ever heard of a medicine with such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla? Don't you know that Hood's Sarsaparilla, the one true blood purifier, has proved, over and over again, that it has power to cure, even after all other remedies fail? If you have impure blood you may take Hood's Sarsaparilla with the utmost confidence that it will do you good.

Hood's Pills assist dig stion. 25 cents.

Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has cured hundreds of cases of deafness that were supposed to be incurable. It never fails to cure earache.

Niagara Falls and Return

Saturday, August 29. No change of cars to the Falls. C., L. & W. and N. Y., C. & St. L. Rys. Fare from Massillon, $4 round trip.

The secret of health is to keep the blood pure and full of strength. When a man or woman loses flesh and vitality there is something wrong in the blood. The start of it is likely to be in the stomach or bowels, and if they are put in order the trouble gradually stops. Consumption is a germ disease, but if the blood is good and keeps the lungs strong and healthy, the germs cannot find a place to lodge and are cast off. If there's a weak spot the germ will find it. Even after that, strong and pure blood will strengthen the lungs so that they can gradually rid themselves of the germs. It is by creating strength and purity that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures consumption and other diseases. It makes one gain flesh—not flabby, oily fat, but sound, firm, useful healthy flesh. Hundreds of patients have testified to its wonderfully beneficial effects in many diseases and especially in incipient consumption.

A dose of Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry brings immediate relief in all cases of cramping pains of the stomach or bowels. It is nature's specific for summer complaint in all its forms.

NNSYLVANIA R.R
"Check it!"
BattleAx
PLUG
If he had bought a 5 cent piece he would have been able to take it with him.
There is no use buying more than a 5 cent piece of "Battle Ax." A 10 cent piece is most too big to carry, and the 5 cent piece is nearly as large as the 10 cent piece of other high grade tobaccos.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, Aug 26.—The stock market was at the mercy of the bears today. There was little support, and the selling does not appear to be liquidation. The opening was a little below the close of yesterday. The market was noted for dullness. There is no change in money as compared with yesterday. Every banker in the city has been conversant for some time with the condition of Hilton, Hughes & Co., and it is very unlikely that it will have any unpleasant consequences upon the commercial paper market.

American sugar opened at 104, sold down to 103⅜, but rallied near the close. Northwest opened at 91⅞ and was quiet around this price. Louisville & Nashville sold down to 37¼, rallied some near the close. Chicago Gas opened at 51½, sold down to 50½ and rallied later. St. Paul, Western Union and Rock Island were all weak, losing ½ to 1c. Closing heavy and with a very tired feeling.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—London wheat is quiet but steady. Wheat on passage unchanged. Berlin wheat is from ½ to ¾ marks higher. The American market opened lower than yesterday's close. Commission houses so far seem to have had more selling than buying orders in wheat.

Puts and calls next week on December wheat: Puts 57, calls 63. December wheat opened at 60⅛ and sold down to 59⅜. It rallied near the close, but could not hold its rally. September wheat opened at 56⅜, sold to 55⅝, yet soon rallied to near the opening price, only to lose at close. Provisions weak. —T. B. Arnold's exchange.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Wheat.				
May	64⅝	64⅝	64¼	64⅜
Sept.	59⅝	59⅝	58⅝	59
Dec.	60⅛	60⅛	59⅛	59¾
Oats.				
Sept	16	16⅛	15¾	16
May	19	19¼	18⅞	19
Corn.				
Sept.	21½	21½	21	21
May	25⅞	26	25⅝	25¾
Pork				
Sept.	5 40	5 47	5 35	5 42
Jan.	6 77	6 82	6 75	6 77
Lard.				
Sept.	3 32	3 32	3 30	3 32
Jan.	3 70	3 77	3 70	3 72

TOLEDO, August 26.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 63⅜.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, August 26 1896

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel (old)	60
Wheat (new)	55
Rye, per bushel	34-35
Oats	16 18
Corn	38 40
Barley	45
Wool	8-12 15
Flax Seed	$1 60
Clover Seed	$4 00
Timothy Seed	$1 10-$1 35
Bran, per 100 lbs	70
Middlings, per 100 lbs	80
Hay, (old)	$10 00-12 00
Hay, (new)	$6 00-$8 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	12½ 14
Eggs, per dozen	10
Lard, per pound	5
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders	06
Sides	8
Cheese, per lb	8
White beans, per bushel	$1 35-1 50
Potatoes, new	20
Onions	40-50
Apples, new	20 25
Peaches per bu	50-75
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Dried Peaches, peeled	12-14
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4- 6
Salt, per barrel	90-$1 20
Chickens, live	18-25 apiece

Youngstown Fair Excursions.

September 2d–4th, low round trip tickets will be sold to Youngstown, O., from Pittsburg, New Castle, Massillon, Ashtabula and intermediate ticket stations on Pennsylvania lines for the fair; return coupons valid September 5th, inclusive.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 25.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 69@70c; No. 2 red, 68@69c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 32@32½c; No. 2 shelled, 30½@30¾c; high mixed shelled, 29¼@29½c; mixed ear, 30@31c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 26½@27c; No. 2 do., 25½@26c; extra No. 3 white, 24½@25c; light mixed, 23@24c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $10.75@11.00; mixed clover, old, $9.00@9.50; packing, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 feeding prairie, $8.50@9.00; wagon hay, $15.00@16.00 for timothy.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 20½@21c; do creamery, 19@20c; Ohio, fancy creamery, 16@17c; fancy country roll, 14@15c; low grade and cooking, 6@7c.

CHEESE—Fancy New York, full cream, 8¼@8½c; new Ohios, full cream, 7¼@7½c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 13@13½c; limburger, 8½@9c; Ohio, Swiss in tubs, 12c; Swiss in square blocks, 13c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 12½@13c; seconds, 10@11c.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 60@70c per pair; live chickens, small, 50@55c; spring chickens, 20@40c per pair; dressed chickens, 12c@13c per pound; dressed spring chickens, 12½@13½c.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 25.

CATTLE—Receipts fair on Monday; 80 cars on sale; market steady on best grades; slow to shade lower on all others. Receipts light; market steady. We quote prices: Prime, $4 40@4.50; good, $4.25@4.35; tidy, $4.05@4.15; good butchers, $3.90@4.00; fair, $3.50@3.90; common, $3.00@3.50; rough fat, $3.00@3.75; bulls, stags and cows, $2.00@3.50; bologna cows, per head, $5.00@15.00; fresh cows and springers, $15.00@40.00.

HOGS—Receipts were light on Monday; market ruled steady; today's receipts are very light and prices about 5c lower. We quote prices as follows: Prime light, $3.70@3.75; best medium, $3.65@3.70; common to fair Yorkers, $3.60@3.65; heavy, $3.25@3.35, roughs, $2.25@3.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply on Monday fair; 18 cars on sale; market for sheep steady; lambs 25 to 40 cents lower. Receipts today 5 cars; market steady. We quote prices as follows: Prime, $3.65@3.75; good, $3.40@3.60; fair, $3.00@3.25; common, $2.00@2.75; culls, 50c@$1.00. Lambs, choice, $5.00@5.25; common to good lambs, $3.00@4.50; veal calves, $6.25@6.50; heavy and thin calves, $3.00@4.00.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.

HOGS—Market active at $2.50@3.35. Receipts, 3,500 head; shipments, 1,700 head.

CATTLE—Market steady at $2.25@4.25. Receipts, 500 head; shipments, 400 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market dull for sheep at $1.50@3.25. Receipts, 3,800 head; shipments, 1,400 head. Lambs—Market weak at $2.75@5.25.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.

WHEAT—Spot market weak; No. 1 hard, 69¾c.

CORN—Spot market weak; No. 2, 27½c.

OATS—Spot market weak; No. 2, 20¾c.

CATTLE—No trading. European cables quote American steers at 10@11c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8@8¾c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market steady, but better feeling all around. Sheep, $3.00@3.75; lambs, $3.50@5.75; few choice at $6.00.

HOGS—Market firm at $3.75@4.15.

STRAYED.

BULL—A young black Jersey bull, dehorned and with notch out of left ear. Pelase leave any information at this office or address J. W. Stansberger, Richville, O.

Low Rates to Smithville, O., Account Annual Reunion Smithville Normal School.

For the above occasion the W. & L. E Ry. will sell excursion tickets on Aug. 26, 27 and 28, good to return Aug. 29.

Niagara Falls Excursion

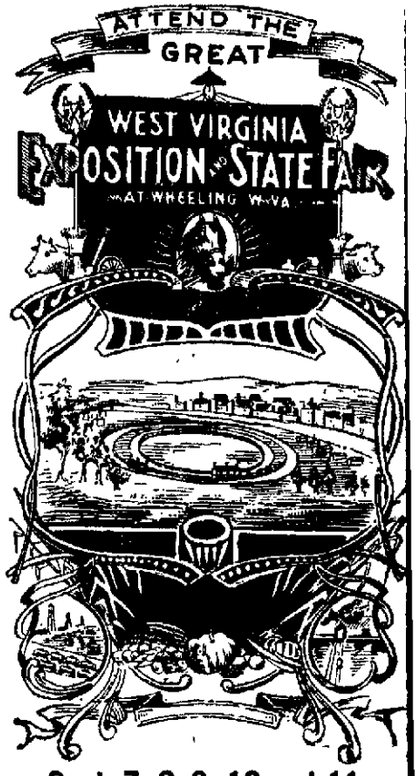
Saturday, August 29. Through sleepers and ladies' cars. C., L. & W. and N. Y., C. & St. L. Rys. Round trip from Massillon, $4.

One of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets would start the poisonous matter in the way it should go. If there's a good deal of it, better take two—that's a mildly cathartic dose.

G. A. R. at St. Paul, Sept. 1 to 4, 1896.

For the above occasion the W. & L. E. Ry. will sell excursion tickets at low rates on Aug. 30 and 31, and Sept. 1. For further information see agent W. & L. E. Ry.

Now is the time to subscribe.



Sept. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

16th Annual Exposition

The Largest and Best Equipped Grounds in the Central States and the Best Race Track in the Country—exhibits in all departments will be Larger and Better than ever before.

A GREAT RACING PROGRAMME.

Fifteen Events in Four Days—Six Running Five Paces and Four Trots, for Purses Aggregating $4,300.

THE GREAT ALVINI!

In an Unique Aerial Feat Without a Precedent in America.

Fine exhibit of Class Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Agricultural Implements, Farm Products and numerous special attractions.

Excursion Rates on All Railroads.

Speed entries close August 31st at 11 p. m. Live Stock entries close September 3rd, at 6 p. m. Other entries close September 7th. Address Secretary for Premium List, etc.

GEORGE HOOK, Secretary.
A. REYMANN, President.

Executor's Sale of Farm.

The undersigned executor will sell at public sale on the premises,

Saturday Afternoon, August 29, 1896,

the following described real estate, in Lawrence township, Stark county, Ohio:

The west half of the north-west quarter of section (27) twenty-seven, being the whole of the tract of land conveyed to Cyrus Young by Joseph Kiefer's heirs, containing **84 Acres,** more or less, and known as the **Richard Donald Farm,** 2½ miles east of North Lawrence, 2¼ miles west of Youngstown Hill, and 2½ miles south of Canal Fulton on the Massillon and Wooster road. Said tract of land is one of the nicest laying farms in the township. The house is practically new, contains eight rooms and has a slate roof Bank barn and necessary out buildings. Two good wells of water, never failing, one spring never failing. A fine lot of fruit trees, some timber land and convenient to one of the best school houses in the township.

Terms—One-third cash on day of sale, or security for one-third, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years. All deferred payments to be secured by mortgage and bear interest at 6 per cent. Possession will be given at time of first payment.

DANIEL LEVERS,
Executor.

Administrator's Sale.

On Tuesday, September 1, 1896, the undersigned will offer for sale, upon the premises, the farm of the late Jacob Geis deceased.

Said farm is described as follows: Situated in the township of Jackson, county of Stark and State of Ohio, and known as being the north part of the northwest quarter of section number 33, of Township 11, in Range 9, said county and state, bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of the said northwest quarter of section 33, thence running easterly along the line of said quarter section one hundred sixty-three and 63-100 rods to the northeast corner of said quarter section, thence southerly along the line of said quarter section seventy-four and 6-10 rods; thence westerly in a line parallel with the northerly and southerly lines of said quarter section one hundred sixty-three and 63-100 rods to the west line of the same; thence northerly in the west line of said quarter section to the place of beginning, seventy-four and 6-10 rods, containing seventy-six acres more or less.

Sale to begin at one o'clock p. m.

Terms—One-third cash; one-third one year after date, and one-third two years after date. Notes to be secured by mortgage.

TOBIAS SCHOTT, Adm'r.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, } ss.
STARK COUNTY,

Solomon Simon, Trustee, vs. Michael Burke, et. al. } Order of Sale

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, August 29th, 1896,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the village of Navarre, County of Stark, State of Ohio, and described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of Lot No. 35, in the town of Navarre, thence east 66 feet; thence north to the south line of the Connotton Valley R. R.; thence southwestwardly and along the south line of said railroad to the east side of Main street; thence south and along Main street to the place of beginning.

Also, situated in the Township of Bethlehem and County of Stark, State of Ohio, and known as the south half of lot No. 81, in the town of Bethlehem, now Navarre, incorporated as recorded in the plat of said town and recorded in the recorder's office of Stark county.

Also the following described lands in Stark county, Ohio, to-wit: And known as a certain lot of ground in the original town of Rochester, now in the incorporated village of Navarre, with the appurtenances; which said lot is now designated on the map of said town as recorded in the recorder's office of said Stark county by number 54.

First tract—Lot No. 33, appraised at $650.
Second tract—Lot No. 81, appraised at $500.
Third tract—Lot No. 54, appraised at $75.
Terms—Cash.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.
CLARK, AMBLER & CLARK, Attorneys.

Sheriff's Sale.

Chas. A. Fritz, vs. Frank Joseph Schaeffer et al. } ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the Court House in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, September 12, 1896,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot No. 1743 in Susanna Fisher's Addition to the City of Massillon, Ohio.

Appraised at $230.00.

Terms—Cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.
Pease, Baldwin & Young, Attorneys.

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